

(19)



(11)

EP 3 282 203 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:

25.08.2021 Bulletin 2021/34

(51) Int Cl.:

F24F 3/147 ^(2006.01) **F24F 7/08** ^(2006.01)
F25B 49/02 ^(2006.01) **F24F 11/65** ^(2018.01)
F24F 11/36 ^(2018.01) **F25B 13/00** ^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **16776546.0**

(86) International application number:

PCT/JP2016/061213

(22) Date of filing: **06.04.2016**

(87) International publication number:

WO 2016/163380 (13.10.2016 Gazette 2016/41)

(54) **USER-SIDE AIR CONDITIONING DEVICE AND AIR CONDITIONING DEVICE COMPRISING SAME**

**BENUTZERSEITIGE KLIMAANLAGENVORRICHTUNG UND KLIMAANLAGENVORRICHTUNG
DAMIT**

**DISPOSITIF DE CLIMATISATION CÔTÉ UTILISATEUR ET DISPOSITIF CLIMATISATION LE
COMPRENANT**

(84) Designated Contracting States:

**AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO
PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**

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(30) Priority: **06.04.2015 JP 2015077487**

07.04.2015 JP 2015078725

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Patent- und Rechtsanwälte PartmbB

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(43) Date of publication of application:

14.02.2018 Bulletin 2018/07

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WO-A1-00/52394 WO-A1-2013/038599

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(60) Divisional application:

19168660.9 / 3 537 055

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EP 3 282 203 B1

Description**TECHNICAL FIELD**

5 **[0001]** The present invention relates to a usage-side air-conditioning apparatus, and particularly relates to: a usage-side air-conditioning apparatus having a usage-side heat exchanger to cool or heat air inside a casing by means of a refrigerant supplied from a heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus, and an air supply/exhaust mechanism to take air into the casing from an air-conditioned space or outside an air-conditioned space and/or to supply the air inside the casing to the air-conditioned space or to the outside of the air-conditioned space; and an air-conditioning apparatus
10 provided with such a usage-side air-conditioning apparatus.

BACKGROUND ART

15 **[0002]** In the past there have been ventilating air conditioners (usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses) that have an evaporator and/or condenser (usage-side heat exchangers) to cool or heat air inside a casing by means of a refrigerant supplied from an outdoor machine (a heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus), and an air supply fan and/or air exhaust fan (air supply/exhaust mechanism) to take air into the casing from an air-conditioned space or outside an air-conditioned space and/or to supply the air inside the casing to the air-conditioned space or to the outside of the air-conditioned space, as is disclosed in Patent Literature 1 (Japanese Laid-open Patent Publication No. 2000-220877).
20 **[0003]** Another example of the prior art can be seen in document JP H09 324928. This document discloses a usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to the preamble of claim 1.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 **[0004]** In such a usage-side air-conditioning apparatus having a ventilating air-condition function to ventilate and air-condition the interior of a room, when refrigerant leaks, there is a risk that the leaked refrigerant will be supplied to the air-conditioned space, and an oxygen deficiency accident, an ignition accident (when the refrigerant is slightly flammable or flammable), or a poisoning accident (when the refrigerant is toxic) will occur.

30 **[0005]** An object of the present invention is to ensure that when refrigerant leaks in a usage-side air-conditioning apparatus having a ventilating air-condition function and an air-conditioning apparatus provided with the same, the leaked refrigerant is quickly exhausted and not supplied to an air-conditioned space.

35 **[0006]** The present invention is defined in the appended claims, in particular in claim 1. A usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to a first aspect of the present invention comprises a casing, a usage-side heat exchanger, an air supply/exhaust mechanism, and a refrigerant leakage detection device. The usage-side heat exchanger, which is provided inside the casing, cools or heats air inside the casing through the use of a refrigerant supplied from a heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus. The air supply/exhaust mechanism takes room air into the casing from an air-conditioned space, takes outdoor air into the casing from outside the air-conditioned space, supplies the air inside the casing as supply air to the air-conditioned space, and exhausts the air inside the casing as exhaust air out of the air-conditioned space. The refrigerant leakage detection device detects the refrigerant. In this aspect, when the refrigerant leakage
40 detection device has detected the refrigerant, the air supply/exhaust mechanism is configured to perform a refrigerant exhaust operation to exhaust the refrigerant out of the air-conditioned space along with the air inside the casing.

[0007] In this aspect, when the refrigerant has leaked, the leaked refrigerant can be quickly exhausted and prevented from being supplied to the air-conditioned space, using the air supply/exhaust mechanism.

45 **[0008]** In the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to the first aspect, the usage-side heat exchanger is connected to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus via the refrigerant interconnection pipe, and a joint to connect the usage-side heat exchanger to the refrigerant interconnection pipe is provided outside the casing. In this aspect, the air supply/exhaust mechanism has an inside-outside communication mechanism capable of switching between an inside-outside communication state of allowing communication between the casing interior and a usage-side installation space in which the casing is to be provided, and an inside-outside non-communication state of not allowing
50 communication between the casing interior and the usage-side installation space, and the refrigerant exhaust operation is performed by putting the inside-outside communication mechanism in the inside-outside communication state.

[0009] In this aspect, when the refrigerant has leaked from the joint to connect the usage-side heat exchanger to the refrigerant interconnection pipe, the refrigerant leaks into the usage-side installation space. However, in this aspect, the usage-side installation space and the casing interior can be allowed to communicate by the inside-outside communication mechanism. Therefore, in this aspect, when refrigerant has leaked, the refrigerant leaked into the usage-side installation space can be quickly exhausted while being guided into the casing, and prevented from being supplied to the air-conditioned space, using the air supply/exhaust mechanism including the inside-outside communication mechanism.

55 **[0010]** A usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to a second aspect is the usage-side air-conditioning ap-

paratus according to the first aspect, wherein a total heat exchanger to perform heat exchange between the outdoor air and the room air is provided inside the casing, and the air supply/exhaust mechanism has a first air supply blower provided so as to be able to take outdoor air in from outside the air-conditioned space and supply the supply air to the air-conditioned space, and a first air exhaust blower provided so as to be able to take room air in from the air-conditioned space and exhaust the exhaust air out of the air-conditioned space. In this aspect, the first air exhaust blower is configured to perform the refrigerant exhaust operation.

[0011] In this aspect, when the refrigerant has leaked, the leaked refrigerant can be quickly exhausted and prevented from being supplied to the air-conditioned space, by operating the first air exhaust blower configuring the air supply/exhaust mechanism.

[0012] A usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to a third aspect is the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to the first aspect, wherein the air supply/exhaust mechanism has an air supply/exhaust blower provided to be capable of switching between an air supply state of taking the room air in from the air-conditioned space, taking the outdoor air in from outside the air-conditioned space, and supplying the supply air to the air-conditioned space, and an air exhaust state of exhausting the exhaust air out of the air-conditioned space. In this aspect, the air supply/exhaust blower in the air exhaust state is configured to perform the refrigerant exhaust operation.

[0013] In this aspect, when the refrigerant has leaked, the leaked refrigerant can be quickly exhausted and prevented from being supplied to the air-conditioned space, by operating the air supply/exhaust blower configuring the air supply/exhaust mechanism in the air exhaust state.

[0014] A usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to a fourth aspect is the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to the first aspect, wherein the air supply/exhaust mechanism has a second air supply blower provided so as to be capable of taking the room air in from the air-conditioned space, taking the outdoor air in from outside the air-conditioned space, and supplying the supply air to the air-conditioned space, and a second air exhaust blower provided so as to be capable of exhausting the exhaust air out of the air-conditioned space. In this aspect, the second air exhaust blower is configured to perform the refrigerant exhaust operation.

[0015] In this aspect, when the refrigerant has leaked, the leaked refrigerant can be quickly exhausted and prevented from being supplied to the air-conditioned space, by operating the second air exhaust blower configuring the air supply/exhaust mechanism.

[0016] A usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to a fifth aspect is the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to the first aspect, wherein the air supply/exhaust mechanism has a third air supply blower provided so as to be capable of taking the outdoor air in from outside the air-conditioned space and supplying the supply air to the air-conditioned space, and a third air exhaust blower provided so as to be capable of taking the room air in from the air-conditioned space, returning some of the room air to the outdoor air taken in by the third air supply blower, and exhausting the remnant of the room air as the exhaust air out of the air-conditioned space. In this aspect, the third air exhaust blower is configured to perform the refrigerant exhaust operation.

[0017] In this aspect, when the refrigerant has leaked, the leaked refrigerant can be quickly exhausted and prevented from being supplied to the air-conditioned space, by operating the third air exhaust blower configuring the air supply/exhaust mechanism.

[0018] A usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to a sixth aspect is the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to any of the first through fifth aspects, wherein the refrigerant is denser than air; and the refrigerant leakage detection device is provided to a lower part of the casing.

[0019] In this aspect, the refrigerant can be quickly detected using the tendency of the refrigerant denser than air to accumulate downward.

[0020] A usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to a seventh aspect is the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to any of the first through fifth aspects, wherein the refrigerant is less dense than air; and the refrigerant leakage detection device is provided to an upper part of the casing.

[0021] In this aspect, the refrigerant can be quickly detected using the tendency of the refrigerant less dense than air to accumulate upward.

[0022] A usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to an eighth aspect is the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to any of the first through seventh aspects, comprising the refrigerant, the refrigerant being slightly flammable or flammable.

[0023] In this aspect, the occurrence of ignition accidents in the air-conditioned space can be suppressed.

[0024] A usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to a ninth aspect is the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to any of the first through seventh aspects, comprising the refrigerant, the refrigerant being toxic.

[0025] In this aspect, the occurrence of poisoning accidents in the air-conditioned space can be suppressed.

[0026] A usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to a tenth aspect is the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus according to any of the first through seventh aspects, comprising the refrigerant, the refrigerant being not slightly flammable, flammable, or toxic.

[0027] In this aspect, the occurrence of oxygen deficiency accidents in the air-conditioned space can be suppressed.

[0028] An air-conditioning apparatus according to a eleventh aspect comprises a heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus supplying refrigerant to a plurality of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses according to any of the first through tenth aspects connected to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus.

[0029] In this aspect, when the refrigerant has leaked in any of the plurality of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses, the leaked refrigerant can be quickly exhausted using the air supply/exhaust mechanism of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus in which the refrigerant has leaked, and the refrigerant can be prevented from being supplied to the air-conditioned space that is air-conditioned by the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus in which the refrigerant has leaked.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0030]

FIG. 1 is an overall configuration diagram of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses according to a first embodiment which is not part of the present invention, and an air-conditioning apparatus provided with the same (the flow of air during normal operation and the like are also illustrated);

FIG. 2 is a control block diagram of the air-conditioning apparatus in the first embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a diagram showing air flow during a refrigerant exhaust operation and the like in the first embodiment;

FIG. 4 is an overall configuration diagram of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses according to a modification of the first embodiment and an air-conditioning apparatus provided with the same (the flow of air during normal operation and the like are also illustrated); FIG.4 shows an embodiment according to the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a diagram showing air flow during a refrigerant exhaust operation and the like in a modification of the first embodiment; FIG.5 shows an embodiment according to the present invention;

FIG. 6 is an overall configuration diagram of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses according to a second embodiment which is not part of the present invention, and an air-conditioning apparatus provided with the same (the flow of air during normal operation and the like are also illustrated);

FIG. 7 is a control block diagram of the air-conditioning apparatus in the second embodiment;

FIG. 8 is a diagram showing air flow during a refrigerant exhaust operation and the like in the second embodiment;

FIG. 9 is an overall configuration diagram of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses according to a third embodiment which is not part of the present invention, and an air-conditioning apparatus provided with the same (the flow of air during normal operation and the like are also illustrated);

FIG. 10 is a control block diagram of the air-conditioning apparatus in the third embodiment;

FIG. 11 is a diagram showing air flow during a refrigerant exhaust operation and the like in the third embodiment;

FIG. 12 is an overall configuration diagram of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses according to a fourth embodiment which is not part of the present invention, and an air-conditioning apparatus provided with the same (the flow of air during normal operation and the like are also illustrated);

FIG. 13 is a control block diagram of the air-conditioning apparatus in the fourth embodiment; and

FIG. 14 is a diagram showing air flow during a refrigerant exhaust operation and the like in the fourth embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0031] Embodiments of a usage-side air-conditioning apparatus and an air-conditioning apparatus provided with the same are described below with reference to the drawings. The specific configuration of an embodiment of the air-conditioning apparatus according to the present invention is defined only in FIG.4 and FIG.5, and is not limited to the following embodiments or modifications thereof; the configuration can be changed within a range that does not deviate from the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

-First Embodiment-

(1) Configuration

[0032] FIG. 1 is an overall configuration diagram of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to a first embodiment which is not part of the present invention, and an air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same. FIG. 2 is a control block diagram of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 in the first embodiment.

<Overall>

[0033] The air-conditioning apparatus 1, which is an air-conditioning ventilation system having a ventilating air-condition function for ventilating and air-conditioning the interior of a room, mainly has a heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus

2, and a plurality (two in this embodiment) of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b.

[0034] The air-conditioning apparatus 1 has a refrigerant circuit 10 through which refrigerant circulates. The refrigerant circuit 10 is configured by connecting the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. In this embodiment, the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 is installed in a location such as on the roof of a building, and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b are installed in usage-side installation spaces (in this embodiment, usage-side installation spaces S3, S4), such as a machine room of the building or a space above the ceiling, in correspondence with air-conditioned spaces (in this embodiment, air-conditioned spaces S1, S2) that are ventilated and air-conditioned. The heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b are connected via refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, thereby configuring the refrigerant circuit 10. The refrigerant sealed within the refrigerant circuit 10 is a slightly flammable refrigerant such as R32, a flammable refrigerant such as propane, or a toxic refrigerant such as ammonia.

[0035] The air-conditioning apparatus 1 has a plurality of air ducts. In this embodiment, the air-conditioning apparatus 1 has an intake duct 5 for taking outdoor air (OA) into the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b from outside the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, air supply ducts 6a, 6b for supplying supply air (SA) from the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, outtake ducts 7a, 7b for taking room air (RA) from the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 into the corresponding usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, and an air exhaust duct 8 for exhausting exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 from the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. Air can thereby be exchanged between the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 and/or the outsides of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. The intake duct 5 has intake branch ducts 5a, 5b that branch corresponding to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, and the air exhaust duct 8 has air exhaust branch ducts 8a, 8b that branch corresponding to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b.

<Heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus>

[0036] The heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, as described above, is connected to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b via the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, configuring part of the refrigerant circuit 10.

[0037] The heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 mainly has a compressor 21, a switching mechanism 23, and a heat-source-side heat exchanger 24.

[0038] The compressor 21 is a mechanism to compress the refrigerant, and in this embodiment, a sealed compressor is used in which a rotary, scroll, or other type of positive displacement compression element (not shown) accommodated in a casing (not shown) is driven by a compressor motor 22 also accommodated in the casing.

[0039] The switching mechanism 23 is a four-way switching valve capable of switching between an air-cooling operation state in which the heat-source-side heat exchanger 24 is caused to function as a heat radiator of the refrigerant, and an air-warming operation state in which the heat-source-side heat exchanger 24 is caused to function as an evaporator of the refrigerant. In this embodiment, the air-cooling operation state is a switched state in which a discharge side of the compressor 21 and a gas side of the heat-source-side heat exchanger 24 are allowed to communicate, and the gas refrigerant interconnection pipe 12 and an intake side of the compressor 21 are allowed to communicate (refer to the solid lines of the switching mechanism 23 in FIG. 1). The air-warming operation state is a switched state in which the discharge side of the compressor 21 and the gas refrigerant interconnection pipe 12 are allowed to communicate, and the gas side of the heat-source-side heat exchanger 24 and the intake side of the compressor 21 are allowed to communicate (refer to the dashed lines of the switching mechanism 23 in FIG. 1). The switching mechanism 23 is not limited to a four-way switching valve. For example, the switching mechanism 23 may be configured so as to have a function to switch the direction of refrigerant flow, similar to that described above, by a technique such as combining a plurality of electromagnetic valves.

[0040] The heat-source-side heat exchanger 24 functions as a heat radiator or an evaporator of the refrigerant by conducting heat exchange between the refrigerant and the outdoor air (OA). The outdoor air (OA), which exchanges heat with the refrigerant in the heat-source-side heat exchanger 24, is supplied to the heat-source-side heat exchanger 24 by a heat-source-side fan 25 driven by a heat-source-side fan motor 26.

<Usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses>

[0041] The usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, as described above, are connected to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 via the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, configuring part of the refrigerant circuit 10. Additionally, the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, as described above, are designed so as to be able to exchange air with the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 and/or the outsides of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 via the air ducts 5 (5a, 5b), 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, 8 (8a, 8b). In the following description, the configuration of the usage-side air-

conditioning apparatus 3a is described, and description of the configuration of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b, in which the additional letter "a" is replaced by "b" for each component, is omitted.

[0042] The usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a mainly has a casing 31a, a usage-side expansion mechanism 32a, a usage-side heat exchanger 33a, a total heat exchanger 34a, a first air supply blower 35a, a first air exhaust blower 37a, and a refrigerant leakage detection device 48a.

[0043] The casing 31a is installed in the usage-side installation space S3, and various ducts 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a are connected to the casing 31a. A space to accommodate the usage-side heat exchanger 33a and the like is formed in the casing 31a.

[0044] The usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is an electric expansion valve that can, by performing opening degree control, vary the flow rate of the refrigerant flowing through the usage-side heat exchanger 33a. The usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is provided inside the casing 31a. One end of the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is connected to a liquid side of the usage-side heat exchanger 33a, and another end of the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is connected to the liquid refrigerant interconnection pipe 11 via a joint 13a. The joint 13a is a pipe joint to connect the usage-side heat exchanger 33a to the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, and in this embodiment, is provided inside the casing 31a.

[0045] The usage-side heat exchanger 33a is a heat exchanger to cool or heat the air (RA and/or OA) in the casing 31a by means of the refrigerant supplied from the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2. The usage-side heat exchanger 33a is provided inside the casing 31a. The usage-side heat exchanger 33a is connected to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 via the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12. A liquid side of the usage-side heat exchanger 33a is connected to the liquid refrigerant interconnection pipe 11 via the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a and the joint 13a, and a gas side of the usage-side heat exchanger 33a is connected to the gas refrigerant interconnection pipe 12 via a joint 14a. The joint 14a is a pipe joint to connect the usage-side heat exchanger 33a to the gas refrigerant interconnection pipe 12, and in this embodiment, is provided inside the casing 31a.

[0046] The total heat exchanger 34a conducts heat exchange between the outdoor air (OA) and the room air (RA). In this embodiment, a heat exchanger that causes sensible heat and latent heat to be exchanged simultaneously between the two types of air (OA and RA) is used as the total heat exchanger 34a. The total heat exchanger 34a is provided inside the casing 31a, and the space inside the casing 31a is divided by the total heat exchanger 34a into an air supply passage 42a and an outtake passage 43a on the side nearer to the air-conditioned space S1, and an intake passage 41a and an air exhaust passage 44a on the side farther from the air-conditioned space S1. The intake passage 41a communicates with the intake duct 5 (5a), the air supply passage 42a communicates with the air supply duct 6a, the outtake passage 43a communicates with the outtake duct 7a, and the air exhaust passage 44a communicates with the air exhaust duct 8 (8a). The usage-side expansion mechanism 32a and the usage-side heat exchanger 33a are provided inside the air supply passage 42a within the space inside the casing 31a, and in this embodiment, the joints 13a, 14a are also provided inside the air supply passage 42a. Therefore, the usage-side heat exchanger 33a is designed to cool or heat the air inside the air supply passage 42a. Additionally, the casing 31a is provided with an air return regulation mechanism 45a composed of a communication passage that allows communication between the air supply passage 42a and the outtake passage 43a, and an air damper placed in this communication passage. The air return regulation mechanism 45a is capable of switching between an air supply-outtake communication state of allowing the outtake passage 43a to communicate with the air supply passage 42a by opening the air damper, and an air supply-outtake non-communication state of not allowing the outtake passage 43a to communicate with the air supply passage 42a by closing the air damper.

[0047] The first air supply blower 35a is a fan provided so as to be able to take the outdoor air (OA) in from outside the air-conditioned space S1, and supply the supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned space S1. The first air supply blower 35a is provided inside the air supply passage 42a, and an outlet of this blower is connected to the air supply duct 6a. The first air supply blower 35a is designed to be driven by a first air supply blower motor 36a.

[0048] The first air exhaust blower 37a is a fan provided so as to be able to take the room air (RA) in from the air-conditioned space S1, and exhaust the exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned space S1. The first air exhaust blower 37a is provided inside the air exhaust passage 44a, and an outlet of this blower is connected to the air exhaust duct 8 (8a). The first air exhaust blower 37a is designed to be driven by a first air exhaust blower motor 38a. Additionally, a backflow prevention mechanism 46a composed of an air damper is provided to the outlet of the first air exhaust blower 37a. The air damper of the backflow prevention mechanism 46a is designed to be opened in order to exhaust the exhaust air (EA) to the air exhaust duct 8 when the first air exhaust blower 37a is operating, and closed in order to prevent backflow of the exhaust air (EA) from the air exhaust duct 8 when the first air exhaust blower 37a has stopped operating. The backflow prevention mechanism 46a may be provided to the air exhaust branch duct 8a rather than the outlet of the first air exhaust blower 37a. The backflow prevention mechanism 46a may not be provided when there is guaranteed to be no backflow of the exhaust air (EA), such as cases in which a blower is provided to the air exhaust duct 8.

[0049] When the above-described air passages 41a, 42a, 43a, 44a, mechanisms 45a, 46a, and blowers 35a, 37a are connected with the air ducts 5 (5a), 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, 8 (8a), an air supply/exhaust mechanism of the usage-side air-

conditioning apparatus 3a is configured, which takes the room air (RA) into the casing 31a from the air-conditioned space S1, takes the outdoor air (OA) into the casing 31a from outside the air-conditioned space S1, supplies the air in the casing 31a as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned space S1, and exhausts the air in the casing 31a as exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned space S1.

[0050] The refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is a device to detect refrigerant. The refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided inside the casing 31a. In this embodiment, the refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided inside the air supply passage 42a in which the usage-side heat exchanger 33a (in this embodiment, the joints 13a, 14a and/or the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a) is placed. Furthermore, in this embodiment, the refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided either to a lower part (when the refrigerant is denser than air) of the casing 31a (in this embodiment, the air supply passage 42a) or an upper part (when the refrigerant is less dense than air) of the casing 31a (in this embodiment, the air supply passage 42a). FIG. 1 shows a case in which the refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided to the lower part of the casing 31a.

<Control device>

[0051] The air-conditioning apparatus 1 has a control device 9 to perform operation control on the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, etc. The control device 9 mainly has a heat-source-side control device 92 to control the actions of the components (compressor, etc.) configuring the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, and usage-side control devices 93a, 93b to control the actions of the components (fans, refrigerant leakage detection devices, etc.) configuring the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. The heat-source-side control device 92, which is provided to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, has a microcomputer and/or a memory, etc. for performing control on the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2. The usage-side control devices 93a, 93b, which are provided to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, have microcomputers and/or memories, etc. for performing control on the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. The heat-source-side control device 92 and the usage-side control devices 93a, 93b are connected so as to be capable of exchanging, for example, control signals via a transmission line, and the control device 9 of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 is thereby configured. In this embodiment, the control devices 92, 93a, 93b are connected via a transmission line, but are not limited to being connected in this manner and may be connected wirelessly or by another connection method.

(2) Operations

[0052] In the air-conditioning apparatus 1 having the configuration described above, the following operations are performed. Operation controls of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 described below are performed by the control device 9.

<Normal operation>

[0053] In normal operation, an operation is performed such that the outdoor air (OA) is taken into the casings 31a, 31b from outside the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, the air is cooled or heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b and then supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, the room air (RA) is taken into the casings 31a, 31b from the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, the air exchanges heat with the outdoor air (OA) in the total heat exchangers 34a, 34b, and then which the air is exhausted as exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, as shown in FIG. 1. Specifically, operation control such as the following is performed on the components of the air-conditioning apparatus 1.

[0054] When air is supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 after being cooled in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b, in the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, the switching mechanism 23 is switched to the air-cooling operation state (the state shown by the solid lines of the switching mechanism 23 in FIG. 1), and the compressor 21 and the heat-source-side fan 25 are driven. High-pressure gas refrigerant discharged from the compressor 21 is thereby sent through the switching mechanism 23 to the heat-source-side heat exchanger 24 functioning as a heat radiator of the refrigerant. The high-pressure gas refrigerant sent to the heat-source-side heat exchanger 24 is condensed to high-pressure liquid refrigerant due to being cooled by heat exchange with the outdoor air (OA) supplied by the heat-source-side fan 25 in the heat-source-side heat exchanger 24. This high-pressure liquid refrigerant is sent to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b via the liquid refrigerant interconnection pipe 11. The high-pressure liquid refrigerant sent to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b is decompressed to low-pressure, gas-liquid two-phase refrigerant by the usage-side expansion mechanisms 32a, 32b. This low-pressure, gas-liquid two-phase refrigerant is sent to the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b functioning as evaporators of the refrigerant. The low-pressure, gas-liquid two-phase refrigerant sent to the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b is evaporated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b to low-pressure gas refrigerant due to being heated by heat exchange with the air inside

the air supply passages 42a, 42b. This low-pressure gas refrigerant is sent to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 via the gas refrigerant interconnection pipe 12. The low-pressure gas refrigerant sent to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 is drawn into the compressor 21 via the switching mechanism 23.

[0055] When air is supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 after being heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b, in the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, the switching mechanism 23 is switched to the air-warming operation state (the state shown by the dashed lines of the switching mechanism 23 in FIG. 1), and the compressor 21 and the heat-source-side fan 25 are driven. High-pressure gas refrigerant discharged from the compressor 21 is thereby sent to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b via the switching mechanism 23 and the gas refrigerant interconnection pipe 12. The high-pressure gas refrigerant sent to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b is sent to the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b functioning as heat radiators of the refrigerant. The high-pressure gas refrigerant sent to the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b is condensed in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b to high-pressure liquid refrigerant due to being cooled by heat exchange with the air inside the air supply passages 42a, 42b. This high-pressure liquid refrigerant decompressed by the usage-side expansion mechanisms 32a, 32b. The refrigerant decompressed by the usage-side expansion mechanisms 32a, 32b is sent to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 via the liquid refrigerant interconnection pipe 11. The refrigerant sent to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 is sent to the heat-source-side heat exchanger 24 functioning as an evaporator of the refrigerant. The refrigerant sent to the heat-source-side heat exchanger 24 is evaporated in the heat-source-side heat exchanger 24 to low-pressure gas refrigerant due to being heated by heat exchange with the outdoor air (OA) supplied by the heat-source-side fan 25. This low-pressure gas refrigerant is drawn into the compressor 21 via the switching mechanism 23.

[0056] At this time, in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, the backflow prevention mechanisms 46a, 46b are opened, and the first air supply blowers 35a, 35b and the first air exhaust blowers 37a, 37b are driven. This causes outdoor air (OA) to be taken through the intake duct 5 (5a, 5b) into the intake passages 41a, 41b of the casings 31a, 31b from outside the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, and room air (RA) to be taken through the outtake ducts 7a, 7b into the outtake passages 43a, 43b of the casings 31a, 31b from the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2. The outdoor air (OA) and the room air (RA) taken into the casings 31a, 31b are caused to exchange heat in the total heat exchangers 34a, 34b, and are respectively sent to the air supply passage 42a and the air exhaust passage 44a. In this embodiment, when the air return regulation mechanisms 45a, 45b are switched to the air supply-outtake communication state (refer to the air return regulation mechanisms 45a, 45b in FIG. 1), some of the room air (RA) taken into the casings 31a, 31b is sent to the air supply passage 42a in accordance with the opening degrees of the air dampers of the air return regulation mechanisms 45a, 45b, and this air merges with the outdoor air (OA) which has undergone heat exchange in the total heat exchangers 34a, 34b. When the air return regulation mechanisms 45a, 45b are switched to the air supply-outtake non-communication state, all of the room air (RA) taken into the casings 31a, 31b undergoes heat exchange with all of the outdoor air (OA) taken into the casings 31a, 31b. The room air (RA) sent to the air exhaust passages 44a, 44b is then exhausted as exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 through the first air exhaust blowers 37a, 37b and the air exhaust duct 8 (8a, 8b). The outdoor air (OA) or the outdoor air (OA) including room air (RA) sent to the air supply passages 42a, 42b is cooled or heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b by the refrigerant supplied from the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 through the liquid refrigerant interconnection pipe 11. The outdoor air (OA) or the outdoor air (OA) including room air (RA) cooled or heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b is supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 through the first air supply blowers 35a, 35b and the air supply ducts 6a, 6b.

<Refrigerant exhaust operation>

[0057] During the normal operation described above, when refrigerant leaks in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, the leaked refrigerant is supplied to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, and there is a risk of ignition accidents (when the refrigerant is slightly flammable or flammable) or poisoning accidents (when the refrigerant is toxic) occurring. In view of this, when the refrigerant leakage detection devices 48a, 48b detect refrigerant, a refrigerant exhaust operation is performed to exhaust refrigerant together with the air in the casings 31a, 31b out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, by means of the air supply/exhaust mechanisms. In this embodiment, the refrigerant exhaust operation is performed by operating the first air exhaust blowers 37a, 37b configuring the air supply/exhaust mechanisms.

[0058] For example, supposing a case in which refrigerant has leaked in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b (i.e., the refrigerant leakage detection device 48b has detected refrigerant), the first air exhaust blower 37b is operated in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b as shown in FIG. 3. The leaked refrigerant, along with the air in the casing 31b, is thereby passed through the section of the total heat exchanger 34b communicating with the outtake passage 43b and the air exhaust passage 44b, and exhausted to the air exhaust duct 8 (8b). At this time, because the usage-side heat exchanger 33b and the joints 13b, 14b, which have a high possibility of refrigerant leakage, are placed in the air supply passage 42b, the air supply passage 42b and the outtake passage 43b are allowed to communicate

and refrigerant exhaust is facilitated by putting the air return regulation mechanism 45b in the air supply-outtake communication state. The first air supply blower 35b is stopped to prevent the leaked refrigerant from being supplied to the air-conditioned space S2. In this embodiment, when the first air supply blower 35b is stopped and the first air exhaust blower 37b is operated, room air (RA) is taken into the casing 31b from the air-conditioned space S2, outdoor air (OA) is taken into the casing 31b from outside the air-conditioned space S2, and these two types of air (RA and OA) are therefore exhausted to the air exhaust duct 8 (8b) along with the leaked refrigerant. In the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, refrigerant is prevented from being supplied from the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b, for example, due to the compressor 21 being stopped. In the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a, in which refrigerant is not leaking, the refrigerant that leaked in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b is prevented from flowing back to the casing 31a through the air exhaust duct 8 (8a) by closing the backflow prevention mechanism 46a.

(3) Characteristics

[0059] The usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b of the present embodiment and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same have characteristics such as the following.

<A>

[0060] In this embodiment, as described above, in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b having the ventilating air-condition function and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same, when the refrigerant leakage detection devices 48a, 48b detect refrigerant, the refrigerant exhaust operation is performed by the air supply/exhaust mechanisms to exhaust the refrigerant along with the air in the casings 31a, 31b out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2. Particularly, in this embodiment, the refrigerant exhaust operation is performed by operating the first air exhaust blowers 37a, 37b. Additionally, in this embodiment, the air-conditioning apparatus 1 is configured by connecting the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 and the plurality (two in this embodiment) of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b.

[0061] In this embodiment, when refrigerant leaks, it is thereby possible to ensure that the leaked refrigerant is quickly exhausted and not supplied to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, using the air supply/exhaust mechanisms (in this embodiment, by operating the first air exhaust blowers 37a, 37b). Additionally, in this embodiment, when refrigerant has leaked in any of the plurality of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, it is possible to ensure that the leaked refrigerant is quickly exhausted using the air supply/exhaust mechanism of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a or 3b in which the refrigerant has leaked, and that the refrigerant is not supplied to the air-conditioned space S1 or S2 that is being air-conditioned by the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a or 3b in which the refrigerant has leaked.

[0062] When the refrigerant is slightly flammable or flammable, the occurrence of ignition accidents in the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 can be suppressed. When the refrigerant is toxic, the occurrence of poisoning accidents in the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 can be suppressed. The occurrence of oxygen deficiency accidents in the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 can be suppressed even when the refrigerant is not slightly flammable, flammable, or toxic.

[0063] In this embodiment, as described above, the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b connecting the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b to the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12 are provided inside the casings 31a, 31b. Therefore, when refrigerant leaks from the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b connecting the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b to the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, the leakage is inside the casings 31a, 31b.

[0064] It is thereby possible in this embodiment to quickly detect the refrigerant when the refrigerant has leaked, and to quickly exhaust the leaked refrigerant.

<C>

[0065] In this embodiment, as described above, when the refrigerant is denser than air, the refrigerant leakage detection devices 48a, 48b are provided in the lower parts of the casings 31a, 31b.

[0066] It is thereby possible in this embodiment to quickly detect the refrigerant utilizing the tendency of the refrigerant denser than air to accumulate downward.

[0067] In this embodiment, as described above, when the refrigerant is less dense than air, the refrigerant leakage detection devices 48a, 48b are provided in the upper parts of the casings 31a, 31b.

[0068] It is thereby possible in this embodiment to quickly detect the refrigerant utilizing the tendency of the refrigerant less dense than air to accumulate upward.

(4) Modifications

[0069] In the above-described usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same (see FIGS. 1 to 3), the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b connecting the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b to the refrigerant interconnection pipes are provided inside the casings 31a, 31b, but there are also cases in which the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b are provided outside of the casings 31a, 31b, as shown in FIG. 4. FIG. 4 discloses an embodiment of the present invention. In these cases, when refrigerant leaks from the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, the leakage occurs in the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 in which the casings 31a, 31b of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b are installed.

[0070] In view of this, in this modification, the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b are provided with inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b, which are capable of switching between an inside-outside communication state of allowing the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 and the interiors of the casings 31a, 31b to communicate, and an inside-outside non-communication state of not allowing the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 and the interiors of the casings 31a, 31b to communicate, as shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, and the refrigerant exhaust operation is performed by putting the inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b in the inside-outside communication state.

[0071] The following is a description, using FIGS. 2, 4, and 5, of the configurations and operations of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to the present modification and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same, focusing on the differences with the above-described usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same (see FIGS. 1 to 3). FIG. 4 and FIG. 5 disclose embodiments of the present invention.

[0072] Firstly, the configurations of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to the present modification and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same are described. In this modification, the overall configuration of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 according to the present modification, and the configuration of the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 according to the present modification, are similar to the above-described configuration of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 (see FIG. 1) and the configuration of the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 (see FIG. 1), and are therefore not described here.

[0073] The configurations of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to the present modification differ from the configurations of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b described above (see FIG. 1) in that the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b connecting the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b to the refrigerant interconnection pipes are provided outside of the casings 31a, 31b, as shown in FIG. 4. The casings 31a, 31b are also provided with the inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b as described above. The inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b are composed of communication passages to allow communication between the air supply passages 42a, 42b and the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4, and air dampers placed in these communication passages. The inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b are capable of switching between an inside-outside communication state of allowing the air supply passages 42a, 42b and the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 to communicate by opening the air dampers, and an inside-outside non-communication state of not allowing the air supply passages 42a, 42b and the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 to communicate. Also provided to the outsides of the casings 31a, 31b are refrigerant leakage detection devices 49a, 49b to detect refrigerant that has leaked in the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4. Also provided to the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 are installation space inside-outside communication mechanisms 39a, 39b composed of communication passages communicating with the outsides of the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 and air dampers placed in these communication passages. The installation space inside-outside communication mechanisms 39a, 39b are capable of switching between an installation space inside-outside communication state of allowing the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 and the exteriors thereof to communicate by opening the air dampers, and an installation space inside-outside non-communication state of not allowing the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 and the exteriors thereof to communicate by closing the air dampers. The inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b and the installation space inside-outside communication mechanisms 39a, 39b, together with the air passages 41a, 42a, 43a, 44a, the mechanisms 45a, 46a, and the air blowers 35a, 37a, configure the air supply/exhaust mechanisms of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to the present modification. The configurations of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to the present modification are otherwise similar to the configurations of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b described above (see FIG. 1), and are therefore not described here.

[0074] The configuration of a control device 9 according to the present modification is similar to the configuration of the control device 9 described above (see FIG. 2), aside from the feature that operation control is performed on the newly provided inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b, refrigerant leakage detection devices 49a, 49b, and installation space inside-outside communication mechanisms 39a, 39b; and is therefore not illustrated or described here.

[0075] Next, the operations of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to the present modification and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same are described. In this modification, the operation of the

heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 according to the present modification is similar to the operation of the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 described above, and is therefore not described here.

[0076] During normal operation, the operation of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to the present modification involves putting the inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b into the inside-outside non-communication state and the installation space inside-outside communication mechanisms 39a, 39b into the installation space inside-outside non-communication state as shown in FIG. 4, and the resulting operation is substantially similar to the normal operation of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b described above (see FIG. 1).

[0077] However, the refrigerant exhaust operation of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to the present modification differs from the refrigerant exhaust operation of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b described above (see FIG. 3) in that the inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b are put into the inside-outside communication state, as described above.

[0078] For example, supposing that refrigerant has leaked in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b (specifically, that the refrigerant leakage detection devices 48b, 49b have detected refrigerant), in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b, the inside-outside communication mechanism 47b is put into the inside-outside communication state and the first air exhaust blower 37b is operated, as shown in FIG. 5. FIG. 5 discloses an embodiment of the present invention. The leaked refrigerant, along with the air in the casing 31b is thereby passed through the section of the total heat exchanger 34b communicating with the outtake passage 43b and the air exhaust passage 44b, and exhausted to the air exhaust duct 8 (8b). At this time, because the joints 13b, 14b, which have a high possibility of refrigerant leakage, are placed outside the casing 31b (the usage-side installation space S4), refrigerant sometimes leaks into the usage-side installation space S4, but because the air supply passage 42b of the casing 31b and the usage-side installation space S4 are allowed to communicate by putting the inside-outside communication mechanism 47b into the inside-outside communication state as described above, the refrigerant leaked into the usage-side installation space S4 is guided into the casing 31b using the inside-outside communication mechanism 47b, and along with the air in the casing 31b, the refrigerant is passed through the section of the total heat exchanger 34b communicating with the outtake passage 43b and the air exhaust passage 44b and exhausted to the air exhaust duct 8 (8b). Additionally, the installation space inside-outside communication mechanisms 39a, 39b are put into the installation space inside-outside communication state, making it easier for air to be guided from the usage-side installation space S4 into the air supply passage 42b. Other operative actions in the refrigerant exhaust operation according to the present modification are similar to those of the refrigerant exhaust operation in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b described above (see FIG. 3), and are therefore not described here.

[0079] In such usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to the present modification and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same, because the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b are provided outside the casings 31a, 31b, the operational effects derived from providing the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b inside the casings 31a, 31b cannot be achieved, but in other aspects, the same operational effects can be achieved as those of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b described above and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same (see FIGS. 1 to 3).

[0080] Additionally, in this modification, communication between the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 and the casing interiors can be allowed by the inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b, regardless of the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b being provided outside the casings 31a, 31b. Therefore, in this modification, when refrigerant has leaked, the refrigerant leaked into the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 can be quickly exhausted while being guided into the casings 31a, 31b and can be prevented from being supplied to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, using the air supply/exhaust mechanisms including the inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b.

-Second Embodiment-

(1) Configuration

[0081] FIG. 6 is an overall configuration diagram of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to a second embodiment which is not part of the present invention, and an air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same. FIG. 7 is a control block diagram of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 in the second embodiment.

<Overall>

[0082] The air-conditioning apparatus 1, which is an air-conditioning ventilation system having a ventilating air-condition function for ventilating and air-conditioning the interior of a room, mainly has a heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, and a plurality (two in this embodiment) of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b.

[0083] The air-conditioning apparatus 1 has a refrigerant circuit 10 through which refrigerant circulates. The refrigerant circuit 10 is configured by connecting the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 to the usage-side air-conditioning

apparatuses 3a, 3b. In this embodiment, the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 is installed in a location such as on the roof of a building, and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b are installed in usage-side installation spaces (in this embodiment, usage-side installation spaces S3, S4), such as a machine room of the building or a space above the ceiling, in correspondence with air-conditioned spaces (in this embodiment, air-conditioned spaces S1, S2) that are ventilated and air-conditioned. The heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b are connected via refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, thereby configuring the refrigerant circuit 10. The refrigerant sealed within the refrigerant circuit 10 is a slightly flammable refrigerant such as R32, a flammable refrigerant such as propane, or a toxic refrigerant such as ammonia.

[0084] The air-conditioning apparatus 1 has a plurality of air ducts. In this embodiment, the air-conditioning apparatus 1 has an intake duct 5 for taking outdoor air (OA) into the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b from outside the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, air supply ducts 6a, 6b for supplying supply air (SA) from the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, and outtake ducts 7a, 7b for taking room air (RA) from the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 into the corresponding usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, whereby air can be exchanged between the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 and/or the outsides of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. Also connected to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 is an air exhaust duct 8 for exhausting exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2. The intake duct 5 has intake branch ducts 5a, 5b that branch corresponding to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, and the air exhaust duct 8 has air exhaust branch ducts 8a, 8b that branch corresponding to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2.

<Heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus>

[0085] The heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, as described above, is connected to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b via the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, configuring part of the refrigerant circuit 10. The configuration of the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 according to the present embodiment is similar to the configuration of the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 of the first embodiment described above (see FIG. 1), and is therefore not described here.

<Usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses>

[0086] The usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, as described above, are connected to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 via the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, configuring part of the refrigerant circuit 10. Additionally, the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, as described above, are designed so as to be able to exchange air with the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 and/or the outsides of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 via the air ducts 5 (5a, 5b), 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b. In the following description, the configuration of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a is described, and description of the configuration of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b, in which the additional letter "a" is replaced by "b" for each component, is omitted.

[0087] The usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a mainly has a casing 31a, a usage-side expansion mechanism 32a, a usage-side heat exchanger 33a, an air supply/exhaust blower 51a, and a refrigerant leakage detection device 48a.

[0088] The casing 31a is installed in the usage-side installation space S3, and various ducts 5a, 6a, 7a are connected to the casing 31a. An air supply passage 42a to accommodate the usage-side heat exchanger 33a and the like is formed in the casing 31a.

[0089] The usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is an electric expansion valve that can, by performing opening degree control, vary the flow rate of the refrigerant flowing through the usage-side heat exchanger 33a. The usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is provided inside the casing 31a (inside the air supply passage 42a in this embodiment). One end of the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is connected to a liquid side of the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a, and another end of the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is connected to the liquid refrigerant interconnection pipe 11 via a joint 13a. The joint 13a is a pipe joint to connect the usage-side heat exchanger 33a to the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, and in this embodiment, is provided inside the casing 31a (inside the air supply passage 42a in this embodiment).

[0090] The usage-side heat exchanger 33a is a heat exchanger to cool or heat the air (RA and/or OA) in the casing 31a by means of the refrigerant supplied from the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2. The usage-side heat exchanger 33a is provided inside the casing 31a (inside the air supply passage 42a in this embodiment). The usage-side heat exchanger 33a is connected to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 via the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12. A liquid side of the usage-side heat exchanger 33a is connected to the liquid refrigerant interconnection pipe 11 via the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a and the joint 13a, and a gas side of the usage-side heat exchanger 33a is connected to the gas refrigerant interconnection pipe 12 via a joint 14a. The joint 14a is a pipe joint to connect the usage-side heat exchanger 33a to the gas refrigerant interconnection pipe 12, and in this embodiment, is provided inside the casing 31a (inside the air supply passage 42a in this embodiment).

[0091] The air supply/exhaust blower 51a is a fan provided to be capable of switching between an air supply state of taking room air (RA) in from the air-conditioned space S1, taking outdoor air (OA) in from outside the air-conditioned space S1, and supplying supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned space S1, and an air exhaust state of exhausting exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned space S1. The air supply/exhaust blower 51a is provided inside the air supply passage 42a, and an outlet of this blower is connected to the air supply duct 6a. The air supply/exhaust blower 51a is designed to be driven by an air supply/exhaust blower motor 52a. An air supply prevention mechanism 54a composed of an air damper is provided to the outlet of the air supply/exhaust blower 51a. The air damper of the air supply prevention mechanism 54a is opened when the air supply/exhaust blower 51a is operated in the air supply state, and closed when the air supply/exhaust blower 51a is operated in the air exhaust state. The air supply prevention mechanism 54a may be provided to the air supply duct 6a rather than to the outlet of the air supply/exhaust blower 51a. One end of a bypass passage 53a is connected to the outlet of the air supply/exhaust blower 51a in a position on an upstream side of the air supply prevention mechanism 54a. Another end of the bypass passage 53a is connected to an inlet for outdoor air (OA) in the casing 31a. A bypass opening/closing mechanism 55a composed of an air damper is provided to the bypass passage 53a. The air damper of the bypass opening/closing mechanism 55a is closed when the air supply/exhaust blower 51a is operated in the air supply state, and is opened when the air supply/exhaust blower 51a is operated in the air exhaust state. The bypass passage 53a including the bypass opening/closing mechanism 55a, rather than connecting between the outlet of the air supply/exhaust blower 51a and the inlet for outdoor air (OA) of the casing 31a, may be provided so as to connect between the air supply duct 6a and the intake duct 5 (5a). An intake prevention mechanism 56a composed of an air damper is provided to the inlet for outdoor air (OA) of the casing 31a in a position nearer to the air supply passage 42a than the position where the other end of the bypass passage 53a is connected. The air damper of the intake prevention mechanism 56a is opened when the air supply/exhaust blower 51a is operated in the air supply state, and closed when the air supply/exhaust blower 51a is operated in the air exhaust state. An air return regulation mechanism 57a composed of an air damper is provided to the inlet for outdoor air (OA) of the casing 31a in a position nearer to the intake duct 5 (5a) than the position where the other end of the bypass passage 53a is connected. The intake prevention mechanism 56a and the air return regulation mechanism 57a may be provided to the intake branch duct 5a rather than the inlet for outdoor air (OA) of the casing 31a. Thus, the air supply/exhaust blower 51a can be switched between operating in the air supply state and the air exhaust state by the bypass passage 53a, the air supply prevention mechanism 54a, the bypass opening/closing mechanism 55a, and the intake prevention mechanism 56a. Specifically, the air supply/exhaust blower 51a can be operated in the air supply state by opening the air supply prevention mechanism 54a and the intake prevention mechanism 56a and closing the bypass opening/closing mechanism 55a, and the air supply/exhaust blower 51a can be operated in the air exhaust state by closing the air supply prevention mechanism 54a and the intake prevention mechanism 56a and opening the bypass opening/closing mechanism 55a.

[0092] The above-described air passages 42a, 53a, mechanisms 54a, 55a, 56a, 57a, and blower 51a, when connected with the air ducts 5 (5a), 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, configure an air supply/exhaust mechanism of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a to take room air (RA) into the casing 31a from the air-conditioned space S1, take outdoor air (OA) into the casing 31a from outside the air-conditioned space S1, supply the air inside the casing 31a as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned space S1, and exhaust the air inside the casing 31a as exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned space S1.

[0093] The refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is a device to detect refrigerant. The refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided inside the casing 31a. In this embodiment, the refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided inside the air supply passage 42a in which the usage-side heat exchanger 33a (in this embodiment, the joints 13a, 14a and/or the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a) is placed. Furthermore, in this embodiment, the refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided either to a lower part (when the refrigerant is denser than air) of the casing 31a (in this embodiment, the air supply passage 42a) or an upper part (when the refrigerant is less dense than air) of the casing 31a (in this embodiment, the air supply passage 42a). FIG. 6 shows a case in which the refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided to the lower part of the casing 31a.

<Control device>

[0094] The air-conditioning apparatus 1 has a control device 9 to perform operation control on the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, etc. The control device 9 mainly has a heat-source-side control device 92 to control the actions of the components (compressor, etc.) configuring the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, and usage-side control devices 93a, 93b to control the actions of the components (fans, refrigerant leakage detection devices, etc.) configuring the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. The heat-source-side control device 92, which is provided to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, has a microcomputer and/or a memory, etc. for performing control on the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2. The usage-side control devices 93a, 93b, which are provided to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, have microcomputers and/or memories, etc. for performing control on the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. The heat-source-side control device 92 and the usage-side control devices 93a, 93b are connected so as to be

capable of exchanging, for example, control signals via a transmission line, and the control device 9 of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 is thereby configured. In this embodiment, the control devices 92, 93a, 93b are connected via a transmission line, but are not limited to being connected in this manner and may be connected wirelessly or by another connection method.

(2) Actions

[0095] In the air-conditioning apparatus 1 having the configuration described above, the following operations are performed. Operation controls of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 described below are performed by the control device 9.

<Normal operation>

[0096] In normal operation, an operation is performed such that the outdoor air (OA) is taken into the casings 31 a, 31b from outside the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, room air (RA) is taken into the casings 31a, 31b from the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, and the air is cooled or heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b and then supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, as shown in FIG. 6. In this embodiment, exhaust air (EA) is exhausted out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 through the air exhaust duct 8 (8a, 8b) connected to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2. Specifically, operation control such as the following is performed on the components of the air-conditioning apparatus 1.

[0097] When air is supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 after being cooled in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b, in the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, the switching mechanism 23 is switched to the air-cooling operation state (the state shown by the solid lines of the switching mechanism 23 in FIG. 6), and the compressor 21 and the heat-source-side fan 25 are driven. When air is supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 after being heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b, in the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, the switching mechanism 23 is switched to the air-warming operation state (the state shown by the dashed lines of the switching mechanism 23 in FIG. 6), and the compressor 21 and the heat-source-side fan 25 are driven. In this embodiment, the actions of the components of the refrigerant circuit 10 etc. are the same as the actions of the components of the refrigerant circuit 10, etc. of the first embodiment and are therefore not described here.

[0098] In the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b at this time, the air supply prevention mechanisms 54a, 54b, the intake prevention mechanisms 56a, 56b, and the air return regulation mechanisms 57a, 57b are opened, the bypass opening/closing mechanism 55a is closed, and the air supply/exhaust blowers 51a, 51b are driven. Specifically, the air supply/exhaust blowers 51a, 51b are operated in the air supply state. Due to these actions, outdoor air (OA) is taken into the air supply passages 42a, 42b of the casings 31a, 31b from outside the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 through the intake duct 5 (5a, 5b), and room air (RA) is taken into the air supply passages 42a, 42b of the casings 31a, 31b from the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 through the outtake ducts 7a, 7b. The outdoor air (OA) and the room air (RA) taken into the casings 31a, 31b is cooled or heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b by refrigerant supplied from the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 through the liquid refrigerant interconnection pipe 11. Having been cooled or heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b, the outdoor air (OA) or the outdoor air (OA) including room air (RA) is supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 through the air supply/exhaust blowers 51a, 51b and the air supply ducts 6a, 6b. In this embodiment, the opening degrees of the air return regulation mechanisms 57a, 57b may be adjusted to control the amount of outdoor air (OA) taken in.

<Refrigerant exhaust operation>

[0099] During the normal operation described above, when refrigerant leaks in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, the leaked refrigerant is supplied to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, and there is a risk of ignition accidents (when the refrigerant is slightly flammable or flammable) or poisoning accidents (when the refrigerant is toxic) occurring. In view of this, when the refrigerant leakage detection devices 48a, 48b detect refrigerant, a refrigerant exhaust operation is performed to exhaust refrigerant together with the air in the casings 31a, 31b out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, by means of the air supply/exhaust mechanisms. In this embodiment, the refrigerant exhaust operation is performed by operating the air supply/exhaust blowers 51a, 51b configuring the air supply/exhaust mechanisms in the air exhaust state.

[0100] For example, supposing a case in which refrigerant has leaked in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b (i.e., the refrigerant leakage detection device 48b has detected refrigerant), the air supply/exhaust blower 51b is operated in the air exhaust state in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b as shown in FIG. 8. Specifically, the air supply prevention mechanism 54b and the intake prevention mechanism 56b are closed, the bypass opening/closing mechanism 55b is opened, and the air supply/exhaust blower 51b is operated. The leaked refrigerant, along with the air in the casing 31b, is thereby passed through the bypass passage 53b and exhausted to the intake duct 5 (5b). In

this embodiment, when the air supply/exhaust blower 51b is operated in the air exhaust state, room air (RA) is taken into the casing 31b from the air-conditioned space S2, and this room air (RA) is therefore exhausted to the intake duct 5 (5b) along with the leaked refrigerant. At this time, outdoor air (OA) is taken into the casing 31b along with room air (RA), from outside the air-conditioned space S2 through the air exhaust duct 8 (8b). In the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, refrigerant is prevented from being supplied from the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b, for example, due to the compressor 21 being stopped. In the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a, in which refrigerant is not leaking, the refrigerant that leaked in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b is prevented from flowing back to the casing 31a through the intake duct 5 (5a) by closing the air return regulation mechanism 57a.

(3) Characteristics

[0101] The usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b of the present embodiment and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same have characteristics such as the following.

[0102] In this embodiment, as described above, in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b having the ventilating air-condition function and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same, when the refrigerant leakage detection devices 48a, 48b detect refrigerant, the refrigerant exhaust operation is performed by the air supply/exhaust mechanisms to exhaust the refrigerant along with the air in the casings 31a, 31b out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2. Particularly, in this embodiment, the refrigerant exhaust operation is performed by operating the air supply/exhaust blowers 51a, 51b in the air exhaust state. Additionally, in this embodiment, the air-conditioning apparatus 1 is configured by connecting the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 and the plurality (two in this embodiment) of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b.

[0103] In this embodiment, when refrigerant leaks, it is thereby possible to ensure that the leaked refrigerant is quickly exhausted and not supplied to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, using the air supply/exhaust mechanisms (in this embodiment, by operating the air supply/exhaust blowers 51a, 51b in the air exhaust state). Additionally, in this embodiment, when refrigerant has leaked in any of the plurality of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, it is possible to ensure that the leaked refrigerant is quickly exhausted using the air supply/exhaust mechanism of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a or 3b in which the refrigerant has leaked, and that the refrigerant is not supplied to the air-conditioned space S1 or S2 that is being air-conditioned by the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a or 3b in which the refrigerant has leaked.

[0104] When the refrigerant is slightly flammable or flammable, the occurrence of ignition accidents in the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 can be suppressed. When the refrigerant is toxic, the occurrence of poisoning accidents in the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 can be suppressed. The occurrence of oxygen deficiency accidents in the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 can be suppressed even when the refrigerant is not slightly flammable, flammable, or toxic.

[0105] This embodiment also has the characteristics and <C> of the first embodiment.

(4) Modifications

[0106] In the above-described usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same (see FIGS. 6 to 8), the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b connecting the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b to the refrigerant interconnection pipes are provided inside the casings 31a, 31b, but there are also cases in which the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b are provided outside of the casings 31a, 31b, similar to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b of the first embodiment (FIG. 4). In these cases, when refrigerant leaks from the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, the leakage occurs in the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 in which the casings 31a, 31b of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b are installed.

[0107] In view of this, in the above-described usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same (see FIGS. 6 to 8), the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, similar to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to the modification of the first embodiment, are provided with inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b, which are capable of switching between an inside-outside communication state of allowing the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 and the interiors of the casings 31a, 31b to communicate, and an inside-outside non-communication state of not allowing the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 and the interiors of the casings 31a, 31b to communicate, the refrigerant exhaust operation being performed by putting the inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b in the inside-outside communication state. This alternative embodiment is part of the present invention.

[0108] Additionally, in the above-described usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same (see FIGS. 6 to 8), the intake duct 5 (5a, 5b) is used to exhaust leaked liquid refrigerant during the refrigerant exhaust operation, but when a separate duct is connected to the casings 31a, 31b, this separate duct may be used for leaked refrigerant during the refrigerant exhaust operation. In this case, outdoor air (OA)

may continue to be taken into the casings 31a, 31b through the intake duct 5 (5a, 5b) during the refrigerant exhaust operation as well.

-Third Embodiment-

(1) Configuration

[0109] FIG. 9 is an overall configuration diagram of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to a third embodiment which is not part of the present invention, and an air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same. FIG. 10 is a control block diagram of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 in the third embodiment.

<Overall>

[0110] The air-conditioning apparatus 1, which is an air-conditioning ventilation system having a ventilating air-condition function for ventilating and air-conditioning the interior of a room, mainly has a heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, and a plurality (two in this embodiment) of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b.

[0111] The air-conditioning apparatus 1 has a refrigerant circuit 10 through which refrigerant circulates. The refrigerant circuit 10 is configured by connecting the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. In this embodiment, the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 is installed in a location such as on the roof of a building, and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b are installed in usage-side installation spaces (in this embodiment, usage-side installation spaces S3, S4), such as a machine room of the building or a space above the ceiling, in correspondence with air-conditioned spaces (in this embodiment, air-conditioned spaces S1, S2) that are ventilated and air-conditioned. The heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b are connected via refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, thereby configuring the refrigerant circuit 10. The refrigerant sealed within the refrigerant circuit 10 is a slightly flammable refrigerant such as R32, a flammable refrigerant such as propane, or a toxic refrigerant such as ammonia.

[0112] The air-conditioning apparatus 1 has a plurality of air ducts. In this embodiment, the air-conditioning apparatus 1 has an intake duct 5 for taking outdoor air (OA) into the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b from outside the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, air supply ducts 6a, 6b for supplying supply air (SA) from the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, and outtake ducts 7a, 7b for taking room air (RA) from the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 into the corresponding usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, whereby air can be exchanged between the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 and/or the outsides of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. Also connected to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 is an air exhaust duct 8 for exhausting exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2. The intake duct 5 has intake branch ducts 5a, 5b that branch corresponding to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, and the air exhaust duct 8 has air exhaust branch ducts 8a, 8b that branch corresponding to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2.

<Heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus>

[0113] The heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, as described above, is connected to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b via the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, configuring part of the refrigerant circuit 10. The configuration of the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 according to the present embodiment is similar to the configuration of the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 of the first embodiment described above (see FIG. 1), and is therefore not described here.

<Usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses>

[0114] The usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, as described above, are connected to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 via the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, configuring part of the refrigerant circuit 10. Additionally, the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, as described above, are designed so as to be able to exchange air with the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 and/or the outsides of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 via the air ducts 5 (5a, 5b), 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b. In the following description, the configuration of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a is described, and description of the configuration of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b, in which the additional letter "a" is replaced by "b" for each component, is omitted.

[0115] The usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a mainly has a casing 31a, a usage-side expansion mechanism 32a, a usage-side heat exchanger 33a, a second air supply blower 61a, a second air exhaust blower 63a, and a refrigerant leakage detection device 48a.

[0116] The casing 31a is installed in the usage-side installation space S3, and various ducts 5a, 6a, 7a are connected

to the casing 31a. An air supply passage 42a to accommodate the usage-side heat exchanger 33a and the like is formed in the casing 31a.

[0117] The usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is an electric expansion valve that can, by performing opening degree control, vary the flow rate of the refrigerant flowing through the usage-side heat exchanger 33a. The usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is provided inside the casing 31a (inside the air supply passage 42a in this embodiment). One end of the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is connected to a liquid side of the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a, and another end of the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is connected to the liquid refrigerant interconnection pipe 11 via a joint 13a. The joint 13a is a pipe joint to connect the usage-side heat exchanger 33a to the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, and in this embodiment, is provided inside the casing 31a (inside the air supply passage 42a in this embodiment).

[0118] The usage-side heat exchanger 33a is a heat exchanger to cool or heat the air (RA and/or OA) in the casing 31a by means of the refrigerant supplied from the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2. The usage-side heat exchanger 33a is provided inside the casing 31a (inside the air supply passage 42a in this embodiment). The usage-side heat exchanger 33a is connected to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 via the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12. A liquid side of the usage-side heat exchanger 33a is connected to the liquid refrigerant interconnection pipe 11 via the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a and the joint 13a, and a gas side of the usage-side heat exchanger 33a is connected to the gas refrigerant interconnection pipe 12 via a joint 14a. The joint 14a is a pipe joint to connect the usage-side heat exchanger 33a to the gas refrigerant interconnection pipe 12, and in this embodiment, is provided inside the casing 31a (inside the air supply passage 42a in this embodiment).

[0119] The second air supply blower 61a is a fan provided to be capable of taking room air (RA) in from the air-conditioned space S1, taking outdoor air (OA) in from outside the air-conditioned space S1, and supplying supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned space S1. The second air supply blower 61a is provided inside the air supply passage 42a, and an outlet of this blower is connected to the air supply duct 6a. The second air supply blower 61a is designed to be driven by a second air supply blower motor 62a.

[0120] The second air exhaust blower 63a is a fan provided so as to be able to exhaust the exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned space S1. The second air exhaust blower 63a is provided inside the air supply passage 42a, and an outlet of this blower is connected to an inlet for outdoor air (OA) of the casing 31a. The second air exhaust blower 63a is designed to be driven by a second air exhaust blower motor 64a. Additionally, an air exhaust outlet communication mechanism 65a, which is composed of a communication path to allow communication between the air supply passage 42a and the outlet of the second air exhaust blower 63a and an air damper placed in this communication path, is provided to the outlet of the second air exhaust blower 63a. The air exhaust outlet communication mechanism 65a is capable of switching between an outside air intake state of allowing the inlet for outdoor air (OA) of the casing 31a to communicate with the air supply passage 42a and enabling outdoor air (OA) to be taken in from outside the air-conditioned space S1 by opening the air damper, and an air exhaust state of allowing the outlet of the second air exhaust blower 63a to communicate with the inlet for outdoor air (OA) of the casing 31a and enabling exhaust air (EA) to be exhausted out of the air-conditioned space S1 by closing the air damper. Additionally, an air return regulation mechanism 66a composed of an air damper is provided to the inlet for outdoor air (OA) of the casing 31a. The air return regulation mechanism 66a may be provided to the intake branch duct 5a rather than the inlet for outdoor air (OA) of the casing 31a. Thus, by operating while the second air exhaust blower 63a is stopped and the air exhaust outlet communication mechanism 65a is in the outside air intake state, the second air supply blower 61a is able to take room air (RA) in from the air-conditioned space S1, take outdoor air (OA) in from outside the air-conditioned space S1, and supply the air-conditioned space S1 with supply air (SA). Additionally, the second air exhaust blower 63a is able to exhaust the exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned space S1 by operating with the air exhaust outlet communication mechanism 65a in the air exhaust state.

[0121] The above-described air passage 42a, mechanisms 65a, 66a, and blowers 61a, 63a, when connected with the air ducts 5 (5a), 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, configure an air supply/exhaust mechanism of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a to take room air (RA) into the casing 31a from the air-conditioned space S1, take outdoor air (OA) into the casing 31a from outside the air-conditioned space S1, supply the air inside the casing 31a as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned space S1, and exhaust the air inside the casing 31a as exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned space S1.

[0122] The refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is a device to detect refrigerant. The refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided inside the casing 31a. In this embodiment, the refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided inside the air supply passage 42a in which the usage-side heat exchanger 33a (in this embodiment, the joints 13a, 14a and/or the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a) is placed. Furthermore, in this embodiment, the refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided either to a lower part (when the refrigerant is denser than air) of the casing 31a (in this embodiment, the air supply passage 42a) or an upper part (when the refrigerant is less dense than air) of the casing 31a (in this embodiment, the air supply passage 42a). FIG. 9 shows a case in which the refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided to the lower part of the casing 31a.

<Control device>

[0123] The air-conditioning apparatus 1 has a control device 9 to perform operation control on the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, etc. The control device 9 mainly has a heat-source-side control device 92 to control the actions of the components (compressor, etc.) configuring the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, and usage-side control devices 93a, 93b to control the actions of the components (fans, refrigerant leakage detection devices, etc.) configuring the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. The heat-source-side control device 92, which is provided to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, has a microcomputer and/or a memory, etc. for performing control on the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2. The usage-side control devices 93a, 93b, which are provided to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, have microcomputers and/or memories, etc. for performing control on the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. The heat-source-side control device 92 and the usage-side control devices 93a, 93b are connected so as to be capable of exchanging, for example, control signals via a transmission line, and the control device 9 of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 is thereby configured. In this embodiment, the control devices 92, 93a, 93b are connected via a transmission line, but are not limited to being connected in this manner and may be connected wirelessly or by another connection method.

(2) Actions

[0124] In the air-conditioning apparatus 1 having the configuration described above, the following operations are performed. Operation controls of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 described below are performed by the control device 9.

<Normal operation>

[0125] In normal operation, an operation is performed such that outdoor air (OA) is taken into the casings 31a, 31b from outside the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, room air (RA) is taken into the casings 31a, 31b from the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, and the air is cooled or heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b and then supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, as shown in FIG. 9. In this embodiment, exhaust air (EA) is exhausted out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 through the air exhaust duct 8 (8a, 8b) connected to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2. Specifically, operation control such as the following is performed on the components of the air-conditioning apparatus 1.

[0126] When air is supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 after being cooled in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b, in the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, the switching mechanism 23 is switched to the air-cooling operation state (the state shown by the solid lines of the switching mechanism 23 in FIG. 9), and the compressor 21 and the heat-source-side fan 25 are driven. When air is supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 after being heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b, in the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, the switching mechanism 23 is switched to the air-warming operation state (the state shown by the dashed lines of the switching mechanism 23 in FIG. 9), and the compressor 21 and the heat-source-side fan 25 are driven. In this embodiment, the actions of the components of the refrigerant circuit 10, etc. are the same as the actions of the components of the refrigerant circuit 10 etc. of the first embodiment and are therefore not described here.

[0127] In the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b at this time, the second air exhaust blowers 63a, 63b are stopped, the air exhaust outlet communication mechanisms 65a, 65b and the air return regulation mechanisms 66a, 66b are opened, and the second air supply blowers 61a, 61b are driven. Specifically, the second air supply blowers 61a, 61b are operated in the outside air intake state. Due to these actions, outdoor air (OA) is taken into the air supply passages 42a, 42b of the casings 31a, 31b from outside the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 through the intake duct 5 (5a, 5b), and room air (RA) is taken into the air supply passages 42a, 42b of the casings 31a, 31b from the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 through the outtake ducts 7a, 7b. The outdoor air (OA) and the room air (RA) taken into the casings 31a, 31b is cooled or heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b by refrigerant supplied from the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 through the liquid refrigerant interconnection pipe 11. Having been cooled or heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b, the outdoor air (OA) or the outdoor air (OA) including room air (RA) is supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 through the second air supply blowers 61a, 61b and the air supply ducts 6a, 6b. In this embodiment, the opening degrees of the air return regulation mechanisms 66a, 66b may be adjusted to control the amount of outdoor air (OA) taken in.

<Refrigerant exhaust operation>

[0128] During the normal operation described above, when refrigerant leaks in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, the leaked refrigerant is supplied to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, and there is a risk of ignition

accidents (when the refrigerant is slightly flammable or flammable) or poisoning accidents (when the refrigerant is toxic) occurring. In view of this, when the refrigerant leakage detection devices 48a, 48b detect refrigerant, a refrigerant exhaust operation is performed to exhaust refrigerant together with the air in the casings 31a, 31b out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, by means of the air supply/exhaust mechanisms. In this embodiment, the refrigerant exhaust operation is performed by operating the second air exhaust blowers 63a, 63b configuring the air supply/exhaust mechanisms in the air exhaust state.

[0129] For example, supposing a case in which refrigerant has leaked in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b (i.e., the refrigerant leakage detection device 48b has detected refrigerant), the second air exhaust blower 63b is operated in the air exhaust state in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b as shown in FIG. 11. Specifically, the air exhaust outlet communication mechanism 65a is closed and the second air exhaust blower 63b is operated. The leaked refrigerant, along with the air in the casing 31b, is thereby exhausted to the intake duct 5 (5b). At this time, outdoor air (OA) is taken into the casing 31b along with room air (RA), from outside the air-conditioned space S2 through the air exhaust duct 8 (8b). The second air supply blower 61b is stopped and leaked refrigerant is prevented from being supplied to the air-conditioned space S2. In this embodiment, when the second air exhaust blower 63b is operated, room air (RA) is taken into the casing 31b from the air-conditioned space S2, and this room air (RA) is exhausted along with the leaked refrigerant to the intake duct 5 (5b). In the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, refrigerant is prevented from being supplied from the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b, for example, due to the compressor 21 being stopped. In the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a, in which refrigerant is not leaking, the refrigerant that leaked in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b is prevented from flowing back to the casing 31a through the intake duct 5 (5a) by closing the air return regulation mechanism 66a.

(3) Characteristics

[0130] The usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b of the present embodiment and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same have characteristics such as the following.

[0131] In this embodiment, as described above, in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b having the ventilating air-condition function and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same, when the refrigerant leakage detection devices 48a, 48b detect refrigerant, the refrigerant exhaust operation is performed by the air supply/exhaust mechanisms to exhaust the refrigerant along with the air in the casings 31a, 31b out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2. Particularly, in this embodiment, the refrigerant exhaust operation is performed by operating the second air exhaust blowers 63a, 63b. Additionally, in this embodiment, the air-conditioning apparatus 1 is configured by connecting the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 and the plurality (two in this embodiment) of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b.

[0132] In this embodiment, when refrigerant leaks, it is thereby possible to ensure that the leaked refrigerant is quickly exhausted and not supplied to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, using the air supply/exhaust mechanisms (in this embodiment, by operating the second air exhaust blowers 63a, 63b). Additionally, in this embodiment, when refrigerant has leaked in any of the plurality of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, it is possible to ensure that the leaked refrigerant is quickly exhausted using the air supply/exhaust mechanism of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a or 3b in which the refrigerant has leaked, and that the refrigerant is not supplied to the air-conditioned space S1 or S2 that is being air-conditioned by the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a or 3b in which the refrigerant has leaked.

[0133] When the refrigerant is slightly flammable or flammable, the occurrence of ignition accidents in the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 can be suppressed. When the refrigerant is toxic, the occurrence of poisoning accidents in the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 can be suppressed. The occurrence of oxygen deficiency accidents in the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 can be suppressed even when the refrigerant is not slightly flammable, flammable, or toxic.

[0134] This embodiment also has the characteristics and <C> of the first embodiment.

(4) Modifications

[0135] In the above-described usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same (see FIGS. 9 to 11), the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b connecting the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b to the refrigerant interconnection pipes are provided inside the casings 31a, 31b, but there are also cases in which the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b are provided outside of the casings 31a, 31b, similar to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b of the first embodiment (FIG. 4). In these cases, when refrigerant leaks from the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, the leakage occurs in the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 in which the casings 31a, 31b of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b are installed.

[0136] In view of this, in the above-described usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same (see FIGS. 9 to 11), the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, similar to

the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to the modification of the first embodiment, are provided with inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b, which are capable of switching between an inside-outside communication state of allowing the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 and the interiors of the casings 31a, 31b to communicate, and an inside-outside non-communication state of not allowing the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 and the interiors of the casings 31a, 31b to communicate, the refrigerant exhaust operation being performed by putting the inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b in the inside-outside communication state. This alternative embodiment is part of the present invention.

-Fourth Embodiment-

(1) Configuration

[0137] FIG. 12 is an overall configuration diagram of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to a fourth embodiment which is not part of the present invention, and an air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same. FIG. 13 is a control block diagram of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 in the fourth embodiment.

<Overall>

[0138] The air-conditioning apparatus 1, which is an air-conditioning ventilation system having a ventilating air-condition function for ventilating and air-conditioning the interior of a room, mainly has a heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, and a plurality (two in this embodiment) of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b.

[0139] The air-conditioning apparatus 1 has a refrigerant circuit 10 through which refrigerant circulates. The refrigerant circuit 10 is configured by connecting the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. In this embodiment, the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 is installed in a location such as on the roof of a building, and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b are installed in usage-side installation spaces (in this embodiment, usage-side installation spaces S3, S4), such as a machine room of the building or a space above the ceiling, in correspondence with air-conditioned spaces (in this embodiment, air-conditioned spaces S1, S2) that are ventilated and air-conditioned. The heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b are connected via refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, thereby configuring the refrigerant circuit 10. The refrigerant sealed within the refrigerant circuit 10 is a slightly flammable refrigerant such as R32, a flammable refrigerant such as propane, or a toxic refrigerant such as ammonia.

[0140] The air-conditioning apparatus 1 has a plurality of air ducts. In this embodiment, the air-conditioning apparatus 1 has an intake duct 5 for taking outdoor air (OA) into the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b from outside the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, air supply ducts 6a, 6b for supplying supply air (SA) from the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, outtake ducts 7a, 7b for taking room air (RA) from the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 into the corresponding usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, and an air exhaust duct 8 for exhausting exhaust air (EA) from the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 whereby air can be exchanged between the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 and/or the outsides of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. The intake duct 5 has intake branch ducts 5a, 5b that branch corresponding to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, and the air exhaust duct 8 has air exhaust branch ducts 8a, 8b that branch corresponding to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b.

<Heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus>

[0141] The heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, as described above, is connected to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b via the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, configuring part of the refrigerant circuit 10. The configuration of the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 according to the present embodiment is similar to the configuration of the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 of the first embodiment described above (see FIG. 1), and is therefore not described here.

<Usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses>

[0142] The usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, as described above, are connected to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 via the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, configuring part of the refrigerant circuit 10. Additionally, the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, as described above, are designed so as to be able to exchange air with the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 and/or the outsides of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 via the air ducts 5 (5a, 5b), 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, 8 (8a, 8b). In the following description, the configuration of the usage-side air-

conditioning apparatus 3a is described, and description of the configuration of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b, in which the additional letter "a" is replaced by "b" for each component, is omitted.

[0143] The usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a mainly has a casing 31a, a usage-side expansion mechanism 32a, a usage-side heat exchanger 33a, a third air supply blower 71a, a third air exhaust blower 73a, and a refrigerant leakage detection device 48a.

[0144] The casing 31a is installed in the usage-side installation space S3, and various ducts 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a are connected to the casing 31a. A space to accommodate the usage-side heat exchanger 33a and the like is formed in the casing 31a.

[0145] The usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is an electric expansion valve that can, by performing opening degree control, vary the flow rate of the refrigerant flowing through the usage-side heat exchanger 33a. The usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is provided inside the casing 31a. One end of the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is connected to a liquid side of the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a, and another end of the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a is connected to the liquid refrigerant interconnection pipe 11 via a joint 13a. The joint 13a is a pipe joint to connect the usage-side heat exchanger 33a to the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12, and in this embodiment, is provided inside the casing 31a.

[0146] The usage-side heat exchanger 33a is a heat exchanger to cool or heat the air (RA and/or OA) in the casing 31a by means of the refrigerant supplied from the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2. The usage-side heat exchanger 33a is provided inside the casing 31a. The usage-side heat exchanger 33a is connected to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 via the refrigerant interconnection pipes 11, 12. A liquid side of the usage-side heat exchanger 33a is connected to the liquid refrigerant interconnection pipe 11 via the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a and the joint 13a, and a gas side of the usage-side heat exchanger 33a is connected to the gas refrigerant interconnection pipe 12 via a joint 14a. The joint 14a is a pipe joint to connect the usage-side heat exchanger 33a to the gas refrigerant interconnection pipe 12, and in this embodiment, is provided inside the casing 31a. The space inside the casing 31a is divided into an air supply passage 42a and an air exhaust passage 44a. The air supply passage 42a communicates with the intake duct 5 (5a) and the air supply duct 6a, and the air exhaust passage 44a communicates with the outtake duct 7a and the air exhaust duct 8 (8a). The usage-side expansion mechanism 32a and the usage-side heat exchanger 33a are provided inside the air supply passage 42a within the space inside the casing 31a, and in this embodiment, the joints 13a, 14a are also provided inside the air supply passage 42a. Therefore, the usage-side heat exchanger 33a is designed so as to cool or heat the air inside the air supply passage 42a.

[0147] The third air supply blower 71a is a fan provided to be capable of taking outdoor air (OA) in from outside the air-conditioned space S1 and supplying supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned space S1. The third air supply blower 71a is provided inside the air supply passage 42a, and an outlet of this blower is connected to the air supply duct 6a. The third air supply blower 71a is designed to be driven by a third air supply blower motor 72a.

[0148] The third air exhaust blower 73a is a fan provided so as to be capable of taking room air (RA) in from the air-conditioned space S1, returning some of the room air (RA) to the outdoor air (OA) taken in by the third air supply blower 73a, and exhaust the remnant of the room air (RA) as exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned space S1. The third air exhaust blower 73a is provided inside the air exhaust passage 44a, and an outlet of this blower is connected to the air exhaust duct 8 (8a). The third air exhaust blower 73a is designed to be driven by a third air exhaust blower motor 74a. Additionally, an air exhaust outlet communication mechanism 75a, which is composed of a communication path to allow communication between the air supply passage 42a and the outlet of the third air exhaust blower 73a and an air damper placed in this communication path, is provided to the outlet of the third air exhaust blower 73a. The air exhaust outlet communication mechanism 75a is capable of switching between: a partial exhaust state of allowing the outlet of the third air exhaust blower 73a to communicate with the air supply passage 42a, returning some of the room air (RA) to the outdoor air (OA) inside the air supply passage 42a, and exhausting the remnant of the room air (RA) as exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned space S1, by opening the air damper; and a full exhaust state of not allowing the outlet of the third air exhaust blower 73a to communicate with the air supply passage 42a, and exhausting all of the room air (RA) as exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned space S1, by closing the air damper. Additionally, an air supply/exhaust communication mechanism 76a, composed of a communication path to allow the air supply passage 42a and the air exhaust passage 44a to communicate and an air damper placed in this communication path, is provided to the casing 31a. The air supply/exhaust communication mechanism 76a is capable of switching between an air supply-exhaust communication state of allowing the air supply passage 42a and the air exhaust passage 44a to communicate by opening the air damper, and an air supply-exhaust non-communication state of not allowing the air supply passage 42a and the air exhaust passage 44a to communicate by closing the air damper. An air return regulation mechanism 77a composed of an air damper is provided to an outlet for exhaust air (EA) of the casing 31a. The air return regulation mechanism 77a may be provided to the air exhaust branch duct 8a rather than to the outlet for exhaust air (EA) of the casing 31a.

[0149] The above-described air passages 42a, 44a, mechanisms 75a, 76a, 77a, and blowers 71a, 73a, when connected with the air ducts 5 (5a), 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b, 8 (8a), configure an air supply/exhaust mechanism of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a to take outdoor air (OA) in from outside the air-conditioned space S1, supply the air-conditioned

space S1 with supply air (SA), take room air (RA) in from the air-conditioned space S1, return some of the room air (RA) to the outdoor air (OA), and exhaust the remnant of the room air (RA) as exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned space S1.

[0150] The refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is a device to detect refrigerant. The refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided inside the casing 31a. In this embodiment, the refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided inside the air supply passage 42a in which the usage-side heat exchanger 33a (in this embodiment, the joints 13a, 14a and/or the usage-side expansion mechanism 32a) is placed. Furthermore, in this embodiment, the refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided either to a lower part (when the refrigerant is denser than air) of the casing 31a (in this embodiment, the air supply passage 42a) or an upper part (when the refrigerant is less dense than air) of the casing 31a (in this embodiment, the air supply passage 42a). FIG. 12 shows a case in which the refrigerant leakage detection device 48a is provided to the lower part of the casing 31a.

<Control device>

[0151] The air-conditioning apparatus 1 has a control device 9 to perform operation control on the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 and the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b etc. The control device 9 mainly has a heat-source-side control device 92 to control the actions of the components (compressor etc.) configuring the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, and usage-side control devices 93a, 93b to control the actions of the components (fans, refrigerant leakage detection devices, etc.) configuring the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. The heat-source-side control device 92, which is provided to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, has a microcomputer and/or a memory etc. for performing control on the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2. The usage-side control devices 93a, 93b, which are provided to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, have microcomputers and/or memories etc. for performing control on the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b. The heat-source-side control device 92 and the usage-side control devices 93a, 93b are connected so as to be capable of exchanging, for example, control signals via a transmission line, and the control device 9 of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 is thereby configured. In this embodiment, the control devices 92, 93a, 93b are connected via a transmission line, but are not limited to being connected in this manner and may be connected wirelessly or by another connection method.

(2) Actions

[0152] In the air-conditioning apparatus 1 having the configuration described above, the following operations are performed. Operation controls of the air-conditioning apparatus 1 described below are performed by the control device 9.

<Normal operation>

[0153] In normal operation, an operation is performed such that outdoor air (OA) is taken into the casings 31a, 31b from outside the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, room air (RA) is taken into the casings 31a, 31b from the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, some of the room air (RA) is returned to the outdoor air (OA), the returned air (OA and some of RA) is cooled or heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b and then supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, and the remnant of the room air (RA) is exhausted as exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned space S1, as shown in FIG. 12. Specifically, operation control such as the following is performed on the components of the air-conditioning apparatus 1.

[0154] When air is supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 after being cooled in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b, in the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, the switching mechanism 23 is switched to the air-cooling operation state (the state shown by the solid lines of the switching mechanism 23 in FIG. 12), and the compressor 21 and the heat-source-side fan 25 are driven. When air is supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 after being heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b, in the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, the switching mechanism 23 is switched to the air-warming operation state (the state shown by the dashed lines of the switching mechanism 23 in FIG. 12), and the compressor 21 and the heat-source-side fan 25 are driven. In this embodiment, the actions of the components of the refrigerant circuit 10 etc. are the same as the actions of the components of the refrigerant circuit 10, etc. of the first embodiment and are therefore not described here.

[0155] In the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b at this time, the air exhaust outlet communication mechanisms 75a, 75b and the air return regulation mechanisms 77a, 77b are opened, the air supply/exhaust communication mechanism 76a is closed, and the third air supply blowers 71a, 71b and the third air exhaust blowers 73a, 73b are driven. Due to these actions, outdoor air (OA) is taken into the air supply passages 42a, 42b of the casings 31a, 31b from outside the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 through the intake duct 5 (5a, 5b), and room air (RA) is taken into the air exhaust passages 44a, 44b of the casings 31a, 31b from the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 through the outtake ducts

7a, 7b. The room air (RA) taken into the casings 31a, 31b is sent by the third air exhaust blowers 73a, 73b to the outlets thereof. Some of the room air (RA) sent to the outlets of the third air exhaust blowers 73a, 73b is sent through the air exhaust outlet communication mechanisms 75a, 75b to the air supply passage 42a to merge with the outdoor air (OA) in accordance with the opening degrees of the air dampers of the air return regulation mechanisms 77a, 77b, and the remnant of the room air (RA) is exhausted as exhaust air (EA) out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 through the air exhaust duct 8 (8a, 8b). With the merged room air (RA), the outdoor air (OA) is cooled or heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b by refrigerant supplied from the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 through the liquid refrigerant interconnection pipe 11. Having been cooled or heated in the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b, the outdoor air (OA) including room air (RA) is supplied as supply air (SA) to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 through the third air supply blowers 71a, 71b and the air supply ducts 6a, 6b.

<Refrigerant exhaust operation>

[0156] During the normal operation described above, when refrigerant leaks in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, the leaked refrigerant is supplied to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, and there is a risk of ignition accidents (when the refrigerant is slightly flammable or flammable) or poisoning accidents (when the refrigerant is toxic) occurring. In view of this, when the refrigerant leakage detection devices 48a, 48b detect refrigerant, a refrigerant exhaust operation is performed to exhaust refrigerant together with the air in the casings 31a, 31b out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, by means of the air supply/exhaust mechanisms. In this embodiment, the refrigerant exhaust operation is performed by operating the third air exhaust blowers 73a, 73b configuring the air supply/exhaust mechanisms.

[0157] For example, supposing a case in which refrigerant has leaked in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b (i.e., the refrigerant leakage detection device 48b has detected refrigerant), the third air exhaust blower 73b is operated in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b as shown in FIG. 14. Specifically, the air exhaust outlet communication mechanism 75b is closed, the air supply/exhaust communication mechanism 76b is opened, and the third air exhaust blower 73b is operated. The leaked refrigerant, along with the air in the casing 31b, is thereby exhausted to the air exhaust duct 8 (8b) through the air supply passage 42b and the air exhaust passage 44b. The third air supply blower 71b is stopped and leaked refrigerant is prevented from being supplied to the air-conditioned space S2. In this embodiment, when the third air exhaust blower 73b is operated, room air (RA) is taken into the casing 31b from the air-conditioned space S2, and this room air (RA) is exhausted along with the leaked refrigerant to the air exhaust duct 8 (8b). In the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2, refrigerant is prevented from being supplied from the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b, for example, due to the compressor 21 being stopped. In the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a, in which refrigerant is not leaking, the refrigerant that leaked in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3b is prevented from flowing back to the casing 31a through the air exhaust duct 8 (8a) by closing the air return regulation mechanism 77a.

(3) Characteristics

[0158] The usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b of the present embodiment and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same have characteristics such as the following.

[0159] In this embodiment, as described above, in the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b having the ventilating air-condition function and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same, when the refrigerant leakage detection devices 48a, 48b detect refrigerant, the refrigerant exhaust operation is performed by the air supply/exhaust mechanisms to exhaust the refrigerant along with the air in the casings 31a, 31b out of the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2. Particularly, in this embodiment, the refrigerant exhaust operation is performed by operating the third air exhaust blowers 73a, 73b. Additionally, in this embodiment, the air-conditioning apparatus 1 is configured by connecting the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus 2 and the plurality (two in this embodiment) of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b.

[0160] In this embodiment, when refrigerant leaks, it is thereby possible to ensure that the leaked refrigerant is quickly exhausted and not supplied to the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2, using the air supply/exhaust mechanisms (in this embodiment, by operating the third air exhaust blowers 73a, 73b). Additionally, in this embodiment, when refrigerant has leaked in any of the plurality of usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, it is possible to ensure that the leaked refrigerant is quickly exhausted using the air supply/exhaust mechanism of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a or 3b in which the refrigerant has leaked, and that the refrigerant is not supplied to the air-conditioned space S1 or S2 that is being air-conditioned by the usage-side air-conditioning apparatus 3a or 3b in which the refrigerant has leaked.

[0161] When the refrigerant is slightly flammable or flammable, the occurrence of ignition accidents in the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 can be suppressed. When the refrigerant is toxic, the occurrence of poisoning accidents in the air-conditioned spaces S1, S2 can be suppressed. The occurrence of oxygen deficiency accidents in the air-conditioned

spaces S1, S2 can be suppressed even when the refrigerant is not slightly flammable, flammable, or toxic.

[0162] This embodiment also has the characteristics and <C> of the first embodiment.

(4) Modifications

[0163] In the above-described usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same (see FIGS. 12 to 14), the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b connecting the usage-side heat exchangers 33a, 33b to the refrigerant interconnection pipes are provided inside the casings 31a, 31b, but there are also cases in which the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b are provided outside of the casings 31a, 31b, similar to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b of the first embodiment (FIG. 4). In these cases, when refrigerant leaks from the joints 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, the leakage occurs in the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 in which the casings 31a, 31b of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b are installed.

[0164] In view of this, in the above-described usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b and the air-conditioning apparatus 1 provided with the same (see FIGS. 12 to 14), the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b, similar to the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses 3a, 3b according to the modification of the first embodiment, are provided with inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b, which are capable of switching between an inside-outside communication state of allowing the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 and the interiors of the casings 31a, 31b to communicate, and an inside-outside non-communication state of not allowing the usage-side installation spaces S3, S4 and the interiors of the casings 31a, 31b to communicate, the refrigerant exhaust operation being performed by putting the inside-outside communication mechanisms 47a, 47b in the inside-outside communication state. This alternative embodiment is part of the present invention.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0165] The present invention is widely applicable to: usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses that have usage-side heat exchangers to cool or heat air inside casings by means of refrigerant supplied from a heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus, and air supply/exhaust mechanisms to take air into the casings from air-conditioned spaces or outside air-conditioned spaces and to supply the air inside the casings to the air-conditioned spaces or to the outsides of the air-conditioned spaces; and air-conditioning apparatuses that are provided with such usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

[0166]

1	Air-conditioning apparatus
2	Heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus
3a, 3b	Usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses
11, 12	Refrigerant interconnection pipes
13a, 13b, 14a, 14b	Joints
31a, 31b	Casings
33a, 33b	Usage-side heat exchangers
35a, 35b	First air supply blowers
37a, 37b	First air exhaust blowers
47a, 47b	Inside-outside communication mechanisms
48a, 48b, 49a, 49b	Refrigerant leakage detection devices
51a, 51b	Air supply/exhaust blowers
61a, 61b	Second air supply blowers
63a, 63b	Second air exhaust blowers
71a, 71b	Third air supply blowers
73a, 73b	Third air exhaust blowers

CITATION LIST

PATENT LITERATURE

[0167] Patent Literature 1: Japanese Laid-open Patent Publication No. 2000-220877

Claims

1. A usage-side air-conditioning apparatus (3a, 3b) comprising:

5 a casing (31a, 31b);
 a usage-side heat exchanger (33a, 33b), being provided inside the casing, to cool or heat air inside the casing through the use of a refrigerant supplied from a heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus (2);
 an air supply/exhaust mechanism to take room air into the casing from an air-conditioned space, take outdoor
 10 air into the casing from outside the air-conditioned space, supply the air inside the casing as supply air to the air-conditioned space, and exhaust the air inside the casing as exhaust air out of the air-conditioned space; and
 a refrigerant leakage detection device (48a, 48b, 49a, 49b) to detect the refrigerant;
 wherein the air supply/exhaust mechanism is configured to perform a refrigerant exhaust operation to exhaust the refrigerant out of the air-conditioned space along with the air inside the casing when the refrigerant leakage
 15 detection device has detected the refrigerant;

characterized in that

the usage-side heat exchanger (33a, 33b) is configured to be connected to the heat-source-side air-conditioning
 apparatus (2) via a refrigerant interconnection pipe (11, 12);

a joint (13a, 13b, 14a, 14b) to connect the usage-side heat exchanger to the refrigerant interconnection pipe is
 20 provided outside the casing (31a, 31b);

the air supply/exhaust mechanism has an inside-outside communication mechanism (47a, 47b) capable of
 switching between an inside-outside communication state of allowing communication between the casing interior
 and a usage-side installation space in which the casing is to be provided, and an inside-outside non-commu-
 25 nication state of not allowing communication between the casing interior and the usage-side installation space;
 and

the inside-outside communication mechanism is configured to be put in the inside-outside communication state
 to perform the refrigerant exhaust operation.

2. The usage-side air-conditioning apparatus (3a, 3b) according to claim 1, wherein

30 a total heat exchanger (34a, 34b) to perform heat exchange between the outdoor air and the room air is provided inside the casing (31a, 31b);

the air supply/exhaust mechanism has a first air supply blower (35a, 35b) provided so as to be able to take outdoor
 air in from outside the air-conditioned space and supply the supply air to the air-conditioned space, and a first air
 exhaust blower (37a, 37b) provided so as to be able to take room air in from the air-conditioned space and exhaust
 35 the exhaust air out of the air-conditioned space; and

the first air exhaust blower is configured to perform the refrigerant exhaust operation.

3. The usage-side air-conditioning apparatus (3a, 3b) according to claim 1, wherein

the air supply/exhaust mechanism has an air supply/exhaust blower (51a, 51b) provided to be capable of switching
 between an air supply state of taking the room air in from the air-conditioned space, taking the outdoor air in from
 40 outside the air-conditioned space, and supplying the supply air to the air-conditioned space, and an air exhaust
 state of exhausting the exhaust air out of the air-conditioned space; and

the air supply/exhaust blower in the air exhaust state is configured to perform the refrigerant exhaust operation.

4. The usage-side air-conditioning apparatus (3a, 3b) according to claim 1, wherein

45 the air supply/exhaust mechanism has a second air supply blower (61a, 61b) provided so as to be capable of taking the room air in from the air-conditioned space, taking the outdoor air in from outside the air-conditioned space, and
 supplying the supply air to the air-conditioned space, and a second air exhaust blower (63a, 63b) provided so as to
 be capable of exhausting the exhaust air out of the air-conditioned space; and

the second air exhaust blower is configured to perform the refrigerant exhaust operation.

5. The usage-side air-conditioning apparatus (3a, 3b) according to claim 1, wherein

50 the air supply/exhaust mechanism has a third air supply blower (71a, 71b) provided so as to be capable of taking the outdoor air in from outside the air-conditioned space and supplying the supply air to the air-conditioned space,
 and a third air exhaust blower (73a, 73b) provided so as to be capable of taking the room air in from the air-conditioned
 space, returning some of the room air to the outdoor air taken in by the third air supply blower, and exhausting a
 55 remnant of the room air as the exhaust air out of the air-conditioned space; and

the third air exhaust blower is configured to perform the refrigerant exhaust operation.

6. The usage-side air-conditioning apparatus (3a, 3b) according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the refrigerant is denser than air; and the refrigerant leakage detection device (48a, 48b, 49a, 49b) is provided to a lower part of the casing (31a, 31b).
- 5 7. The usage-side air-conditioning apparatus (3a, 3b) according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the refrigerant is less dense than air; and the refrigerant leakage detection device (48a, 48b, 49a, 49b) is provided to an upper part of the casing (31a, 31b).
8. The usage-side air-conditioning apparatus (3a, 3b) according to any one of claims 1 to 7, comprising the refrigerant, the refrigerant being slightly flammable or flammable.
- 10 9. The usage-side air-conditioning apparatus (3a, 3b) according to any one of claims 1 to 7, comprising the refrigerant, the refrigerant being toxic.
- 15 10. The usage-side air-conditioning apparatus (3a, 3b) according to any one of claims 1 to 7, comprising the refrigerant, the refrigerant being not slightly flammable, flammable, or toxic.
11. An air-conditioning apparatus (1) comprising a heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus (2) to supply refrigerant, and a plurality of the usage-side air-conditioning apparatuses (3a, 3b) according to any one of claims 1 to 10 connected to the heat-source-side air-conditioning apparatus (2).
- 20

Patentansprüche

1. Nutzungsseitige Klimaanlageeinrichtung (3a, 3b), die umfasst:

ein Gehäuse (31a, 31b);
 einen nutzungsseitigen Wärmetauscher (33a, 33b), der innerhalb des Gehäuses bereitgestellt ist, um Luft innerhalb des Gehäuses durch die Verwendung eines Kältemittels, das von einer wärmequellenseitigen Klimaanlageeinrichtung (2) zugeführt wird, zu kühlen oder zu erwärmen;
 einen Luftzufuhr-/Ableitmechanismus, um Raumluft von einem klimatisierten Raum in das Gehäuse anzusaugen, Außenluft von außerhalb des klimatisierten Raums in das Gehäuse anzusaugen, die Luft innerhalb des Gehäuses als Zufuhrluft zu dem klimatisierten Raum zuzuführen, und die Luft innerhalb des Gehäuses als Abluft aus dem klimatisierten Raum abzuleiten; und
 eine Kältemittelleckage-Erfassungsvorrichtung (48a, 48b, 49a, 49b), um das Kältemittel zu erfassen; wobei der Luftzufuhr-/Ableitmechanismus konfiguriert ist, um einen Kältemittelleitvorgang auszuführen, um das Kältemittel aus dem klimatisierten Raum gemeinsam mit der Luft innerhalb des Gehäuses abzuleiten, wenn die Kältemittelleckage-Erfassungsvorrichtung das Kältemittel erfasst hat;
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass
 der nutzerseitige Wärmetauscher (33a, 33b) konfiguriert ist, um mit der wärmequellenseitigen Klimaanlageeinrichtung (2) über ein Kältemittelverbindungsrohr (11, 12) verbunden zu sein;
 eine Dichtung (13a, 13b, 14a, 14b) zum Verbinden des nutzungsseitigen Wärmetauschers mit dem Kältemittelverbindungsrohr außerhalb des Gehäuses (31a, 31b) bereitgestellt ist;
 der Luftzufuhr-/Ableitmechanismus einen Innenseiten-Außenseiten-Verbindungsmechanismus (47a, 47b) aufweist, der fähig ist, zwischen einem Innenseiten-Außenseiten-Verbindungszustand des Erlaubens von Verbindung zwischen dem Gehäuseinneren und einem nutzungsseitigen Installationsraum, in dem das Gehäuse bereitgestellt werden soll, und einem Innenseiten-Außenseiten-Nicht-Verbindungszustand des Nichterlaubens von Verbindung zwischen dem Gehäuseinneren und dem nutzungsseitigen Installationsraum umzuschalten; und
 der Luftzufuhr-/Ableitmechanismus konfiguriert ist, um in den Innenseiten-Außenseiten-Verbindungszustand gestellt werden, um den Kältemittelleitvorgang auszuführen.

2. Nutzungsseitige Klimaanlageeinrichtung (3a, 3b) nach Anspruch 1, wobei ein Gesamtwärmetauscher (34a, 34b) zum Ausführen von Wärmeaustausch zwischen der Außenluft und der Raumluft innerhalb des Gehäuses (31a, 31b) bereitgestellt ist; der Luftzufuhr-/Ableitmechanismus ein erstes Luftzufuhrgebläse (35a, 35b) aufweist, das derart bereitgestellt ist, dass es fähig ist, Außenluft von außerhalb des klimatisierten Raums anzusaugen und die Zufuhrluft zu dem klima-

tisierten Raum zuzuführen, und ein erstes Luftableitgebläse (37a, 37b), das derart bereitgestellt ist, dass Raumluft von dem klimatisierten Raum angesaugt wird und die Abluft aus dem klimatisierten Raum abgeleitet wird; und das erste Luftableitgebläse konfiguriert ist, um den Kältemittelableitvorgang auszuführen.

- 5 **3.** Nutzungsseitige Klimaanlageeinrichtung (3a, 3b) nach Anspruch 1, wobei
der Luftzufuhr-/Ableitmechanismus ein Luftzufuhr-/Ableitgebläse (51a, 51b) aufweist, das fähig ist, zwischen einem
Luftzufuhrzustand des Ansaugens der Raumluft von dem klimatisierten Raum, des Ansaugens der Außenluft von
außerhalb des klimatisierten Raums, und des Zuführens der Zufuhrluft zu dem klimatisierten Raum und einem
Luftableitzustand des Ableitens der Abluft aus dem klimatisierten Raum umzuschalten; und
10 das Luftzufuhr-/Ableitgebläse in dem Luftableitzustand konfiguriert ist, um den Kältemittelableitvorgang auszuführen.
- 4.** Nutzungsseitige Klimaanlageeinrichtung (3a, 3b) nach Anspruch 1, wobei
der Luftzufuhr-/Ableitmechanismus ein zweites Luftzufuhrgebläse (61a, 61b) aufweist, das derart bereitgestellt ist,
dass es fähig ist, die Raumluft von dem klimatisierten Raum anzusaugen, die Außenluft von außerhalb des klima-
15 tisierten Raums anzusaugen und die Luftzufuhr zu dem klimatisierten Raum zuzuführen, und ein zweites Luftab-
leitgebläse (63a, 63b), das derart bereitgestellt ist, dass es fähig ist, Abluft aus dem klimatisierten Raum abzuleiten;
und
das zweite Luftableitgebläse konfiguriert ist, um den Kältemittelableitvorgang auszuführen.
- 20 **5.** Nutzungsseitige Klimaanlageeinrichtung (3a, 3b) nach Anspruch 1, wobei
der Luftzufuhr-/Ableitmechanismus ein drittes Luftzufuhrgebläse (71a, 71b) aufweist, das derart bereitgestellt ist,
dass es fähig ist, die Außenluft von außerhalb des klimatisierten Raums anzusaugen und die Zufuhrluft zu dem
klimatisierten Raum zuzuführen, und ein drittes Luftableitgebläse (73a, 73b), das derart bereitgestellt ist, dass es
fähig ist, die Raumluft von dem klimatisierten Raum anzusaugen, etwas der Raumluft zur Außenluft, die von dem
25 dritten Luftzufuhrgebläse angesaugt wird, zurückzugeben, und einen Rest der Raumluft als die Abluft aus dem
klimatisierten Raum abzuleiten; und
das dritte Luftableitgebläse konfiguriert ist, um den Kältemittelableitvorgang auszuführen.
- 30 **6.** Nutzungsseitige Klimaanlageeinrichtung (3a, 3b) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei
das Kältemittel dichter ist als Luft; und
die Kältemittelleckage-Erfassungsvorrichtung (48a, 48b, 49a, 49b) an einem unteren Teil des Gehäuses (31a, 31b)
bereitgestellt ist.
- 35 **7.** Nutzungsseitige Klimaanlageeinrichtung (3a, 3b) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei
das Kältemittel weniger dicht ist als Luft; und
die Kältemittelleckage-Erfassungsvorrichtung (48a, 48b, 49a, 49b) an einem oberen Teil des Gehäuses (31a, 31b)
bereitgestellt ist.
- 40 **8.** Nutzungsseitige Klimaanlageeinrichtung (3a, 3b) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7,
die das Kältemittel umfasst, wobei das Kältemittel schwer entflammbar oder entflammbar ist.
- 9.** Nutzungsseitige Klimaanlageeinrichtung (3a, 3b) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7,
die das Kältemittel umfasst, wobei das Kältemittel toxisch ist.
- 45 **10.** Nutzungsseitige Klimaanlageeinrichtung (3a, 3b) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7,
die das Kältemittel umfasst, wobei das Kältemittel nicht schwer entflammbar, entflammbar oder toxisch ist.
- 11.** Klimaanlageeinrichtung (1), umfassend
eine wärmequellenseitige Klimatisierungsanlageeinrichtung (2) zum Zuführen von Kältemittel, und
50 eine Vielzahl nutzungsseitiger Klimaanlageeinrichtungen (3a, 3b) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10, die mit der
wärmequellenseitigen Klimaanlageeinrichtung (2) verbunden sind.

Revendications

- 55 **1.** Appareil de climatisation côté utilisation (3a, 3b) comprenant :

un boîtier (31a, 31b),

un échangeur de chaleur côté utilisation (33a, 33b), prévu à l'intérieur du boîtier, pour refroidir ou chauffer de l'air à l'intérieur du boîtier grâce à l'utilisation d'un réfrigérant fourni à partir d'un appareil de climatisation côté source de chaleur (2) ;

un mécanisme d'alimentation/évacuation d'air pour amener de l'air ambiant jusque dans le boîtier à partir d'un espace climatisé, attirer de l'air extérieur jusque dans le boîtier à partir de l'extérieur de l'espace climatisé, attirer de l'air à l'intérieur du boîtier en tant qu'air d'alimentation vers l'espace climatisé, et évacuer l'air à l'intérieur du boîtier en tant qu'air évacué hors de l'espace climatisé ; et

un dispositif de détection de fuite de réfrigérant (48a, 48b, 49a, 49b) pour détecter le réfrigérant ;

dans lequel le mécanisme d'alimentation/évacuation d'air est configuré pour effectuer une opération d'évacuation de réfrigérant pour évacuer le réfrigérant hors de l'espace climatisé avec l'air à l'intérieur du boîtier lorsque le dispositif de détection de fuite de réfrigérant a détecté le réfrigérant ;

caractérisé en ce que

l'échangeur de chaleur côté utilisation (33a, 33b) est configuré pour être connecté à l'appareil de climatisation côté source de chaleur (2) via un tube d'interconnexion de réfrigérant (11, 12) ;

un joint (13a, 13b, 14a, 14b) pour connecter l'échangeur de chaleur côté utilisation au tube d'interconnexion de réfrigérant est prévu à l'extérieur du boîtier (31a, 31b) ;

le mécanisme d'alimentation/évacuation d'air présente un mécanisme de communication intérieur-extérieur (47a, 47b) capable de commuter entre un état de communication intérieur-extérieur permettant une communication entre l'intérieur de boîtier et un espace d'installation côté utilisation dans lequel le boîtier doit être fourni, et un état de non-communication intérieur-extérieur ne permettant pas une communication entre l'intérieur du boîtier et l'espace d'installation côté utilisation ; et

le mécanisme de communication intérieur-extérieur est configuré pour être placé dans l'état de communication intérieur-extérieur pour effectuer l'opération d'évacuation de réfrigérant.

2. Appareil de climatisation côté utilisation (3a, 3b) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel un échangeur de chaleur total (34a, 34b) pour effectuer un échange de chaleur entre l'air extérieur et l'air ambiant est prévu à l'intérieur du boîtier (31a, 31b) ;

le mécanisme d'alimentation/évacuation d'air présente une première soufflante d'alimentation en air (35a, 35b) prévue de manière à pouvoir attirer de l'air extérieur à partir de l'extérieur de l'espace climatisé et à alimenter l'air d'alimentation vers l'espace climatisé, et une première soufflante d'évacuation d'air (37a, 37b) prévue de manière à pouvoir attirer de l'air ambiant à partir de l'espace climatisé et à évacuer l'air évacué hors de l'espace climatisé ; et la première soufflante d'évacuation d'air est configurée pour effectuer l'opération d'évacuation de réfrigérant.

3. Appareil de climatisation côté utilisation (3a, 3b) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le mécanisme d'alimentation/évacuation d'air présente une soufflante d'alimentation/évacuation d'air (51a, 51b) prévue pour être capable de commuter entre un état d'alimentation en air consistant à attirer l'air ambiant à partir de l'espace climatisé, attirer l'air extérieur à partir de l'extérieur de l'espace climatisé, et alimenter l'air d'alimentation vers l'espace climatisé, et un état d'évacuation d'air consistant à évacuer l'air d'évacuation hors de l'espace climatisé ; et

la soufflante d'alimentation/évacuation d'air dans l'état d'évacuation d'air est configurée pour effectuer l'opération d'évacuation de réfrigérant.

4. Appareil de climatisation côté utilisation (3a, 3b) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le mécanisme d'alimentation/évacuation d'air présente une deuxième soufflante d'alimentation en air (61a, 61b) prévue de manière à être capable d'attirer l'air ambiant à partir de l'espace climatisé, d'attirer l'air extérieur à partir de l'extérieur de l'espace climatisé, et d'alimenter l'air d'alimentation vers l'espace climatisé, et une deuxième soufflante d'évacuation d'air (63a, 63b) prévue de manière à être capable d'évacuer l'air d'évacuation hors de l'espace climatisé ; et

la deuxième soufflante d'évacuation d'air est configurée pour effectuer l'opération d'évacuation de réfrigérant.

5. Appareil de climatisation côté utilisation (3a, 3b) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le mécanisme d'alimentation/évacuation d'air présente une troisième soufflante d'alimentation d'air (71a, 71b) prévue de manière à être capable d'attirer l'air extérieur à partir de l'extérieur de l'espace climatisé et d'alimenter l'air d'alimentation vers l'espace climatisé, et une troisième soufflante d'évacuation d'air (73a, 73b) prévue de manière à être capable d'attirer l'air ambiant à partir de l'espace climatisé, de renvoyer une partie de l'air ambiant à l'air extérieur attiré par la troisième soufflante d'alimentation d'air, et d'évacuer un résidu de l'air ambiant en tant qu'air d'évacuation hors de l'espace climatisé ; et

la troisième soufflante d'évacuation d'air est configurée pour effectuer l'opération d'évacuation de réfrigérant.

6. Appareil de climatisation côté utilisation (3a, 3b) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel le réfrigérant est plus dense que l'air ; et le dispositif de détection de fuite de réfrigérant (48a, 48b, 49a, 49b) est prévu sur une partie inférieure du boîtier (31a, 31b).
7. Appareil de climatisation côté utilisation (3a, 3b) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel le réfrigérant est moins dense que l'air ; et le dispositif de détection de fuite de réfrigérant (48a, 48b, 49a, 49b) est prévu sur une partie supérieure du boîtier (31a, 31b).
8. Appareil de climatisation côté utilisation (3a, 3b) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, comprenant le réfrigérant, le réfrigérant étant légèrement inflammable ou inflammable.
9. Appareil de climatisation côté utilisation (3a, 3b) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, comprenant le réfrigérant, le réfrigérant étant toxique.
10. Appareil de climatisation côté utilisation (3a, 3b) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, comprenant le réfrigérant, le réfrigérant n'étant pas légèrement inflammable, inflammable ou toxique.
11. Appareil de climatisation (1) comprenant un appareil de climatisation d'air côté source de chaleur (2) pour fournir un réfrigérant, et une pluralité d'appareils de climatisation côté utilisation (3a, 3b) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10 connectés à l'appareil de climatisation côté source de chaleur (2).

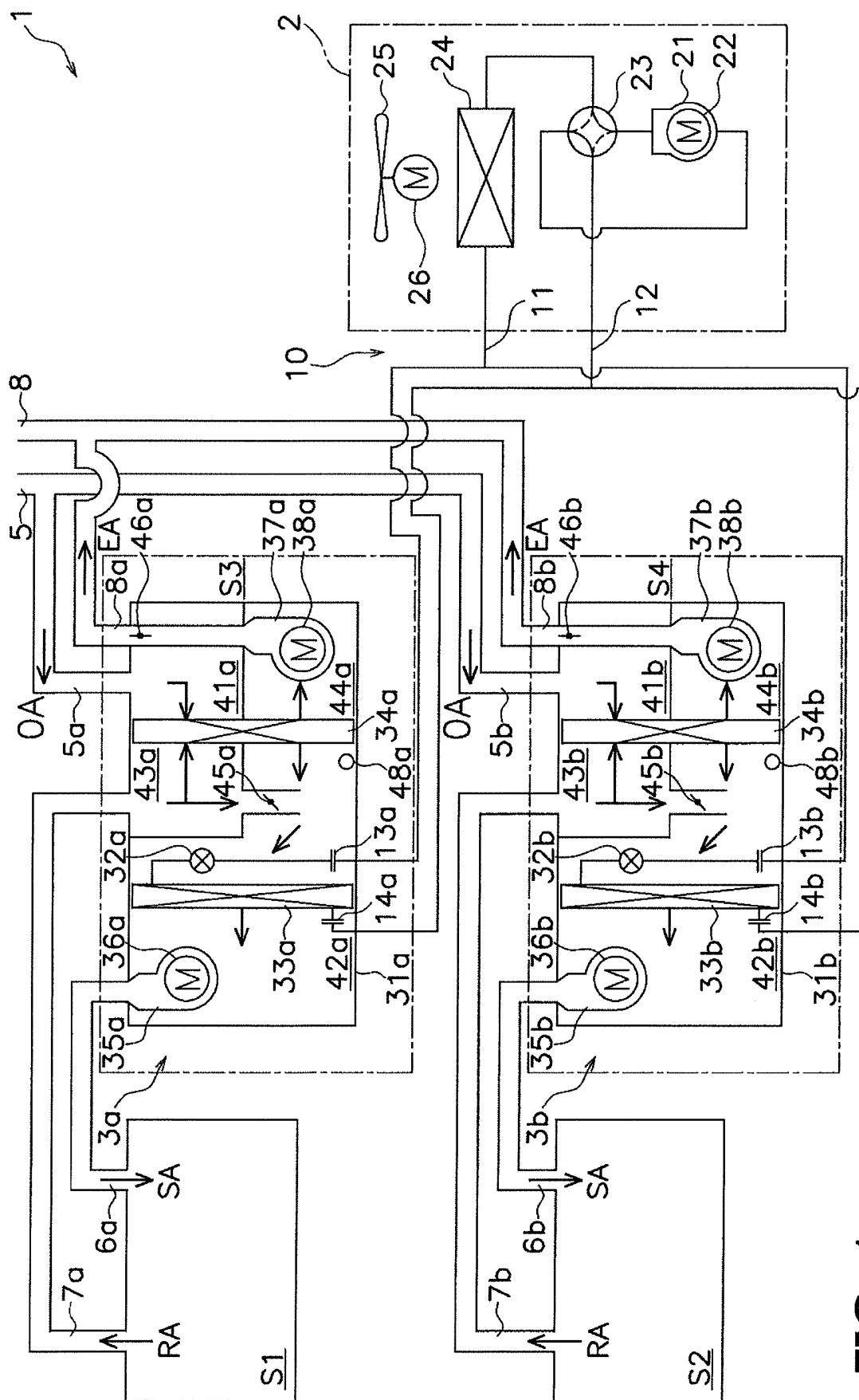


FIG. 1

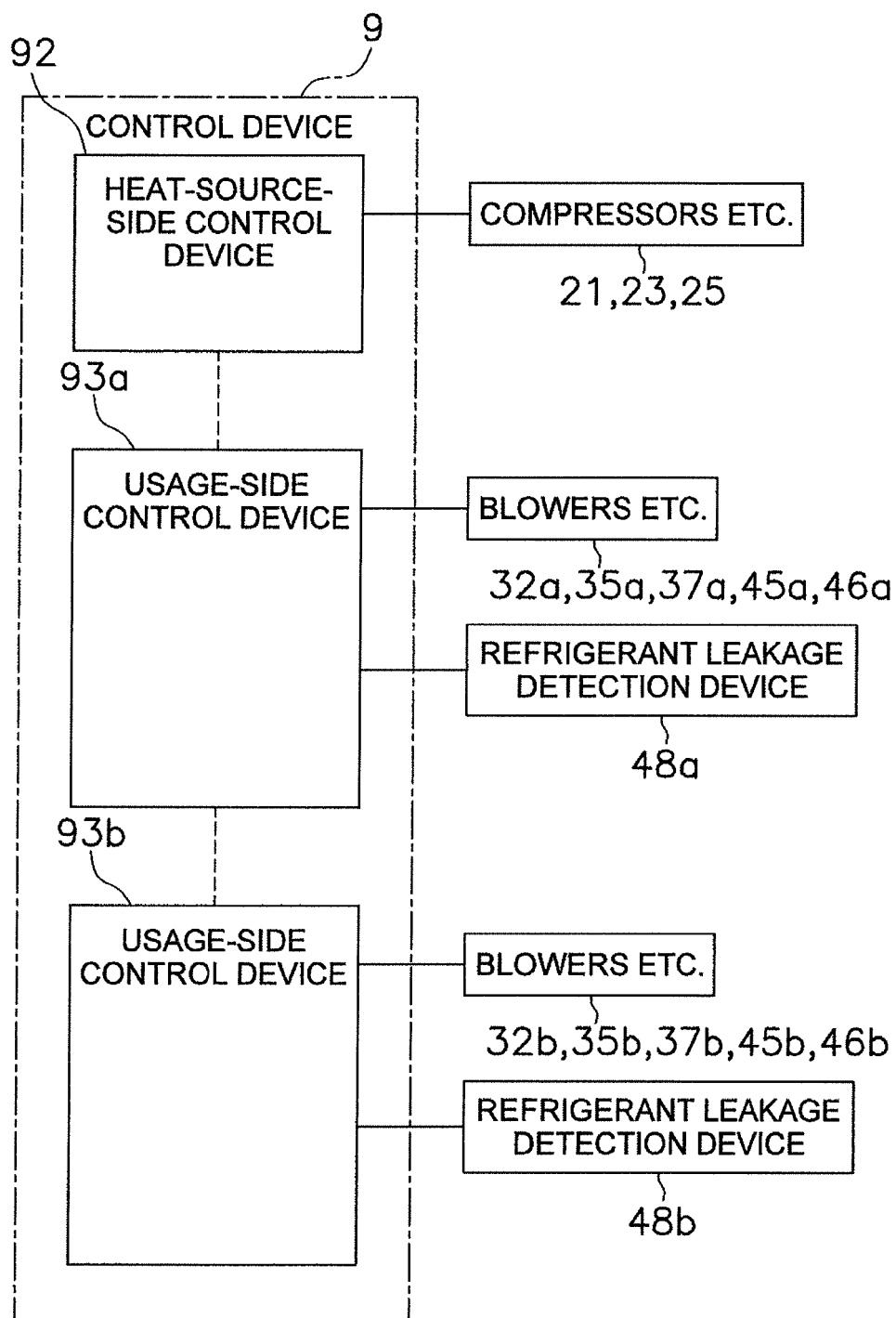


FIG. 2

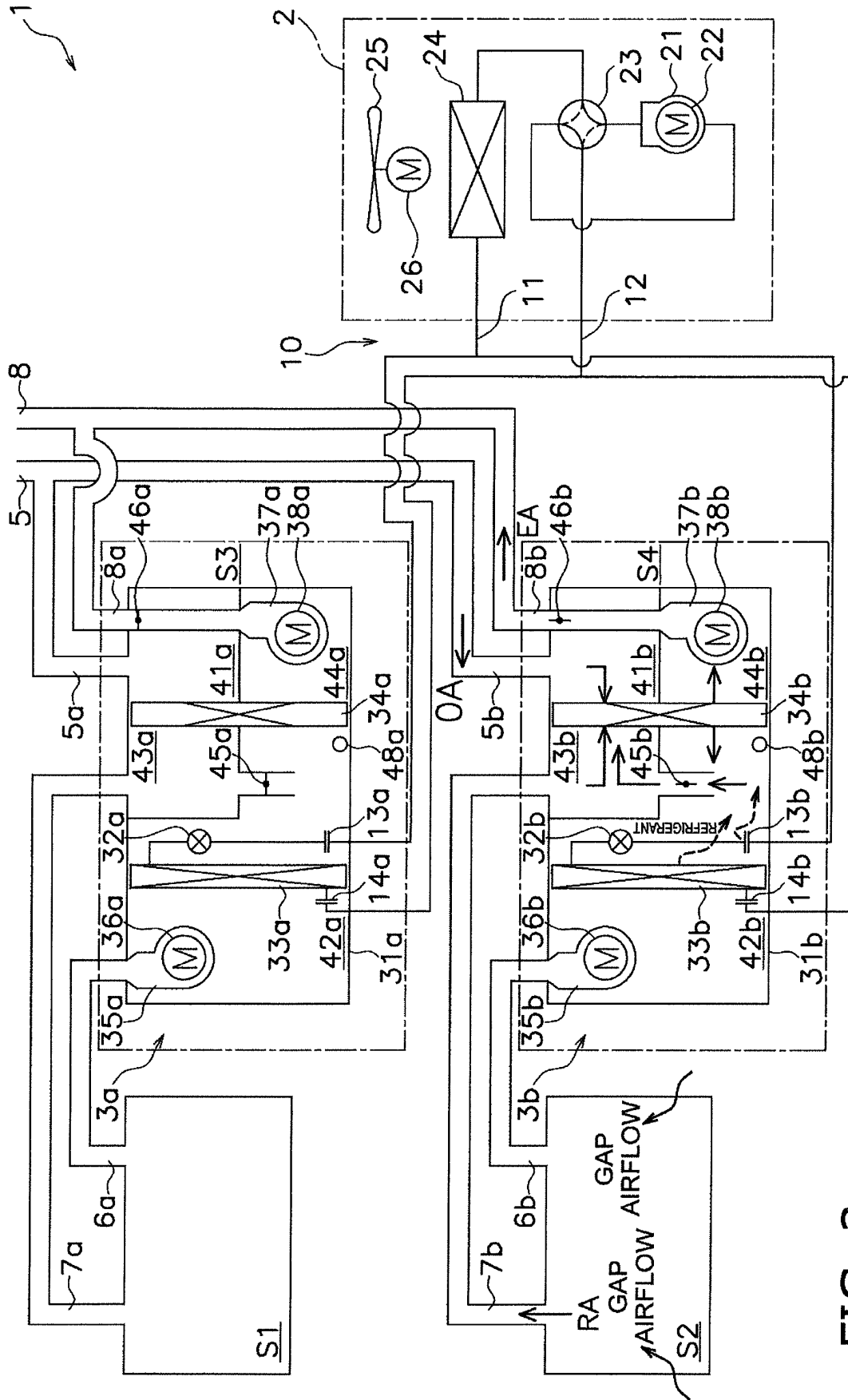


FIG. 3

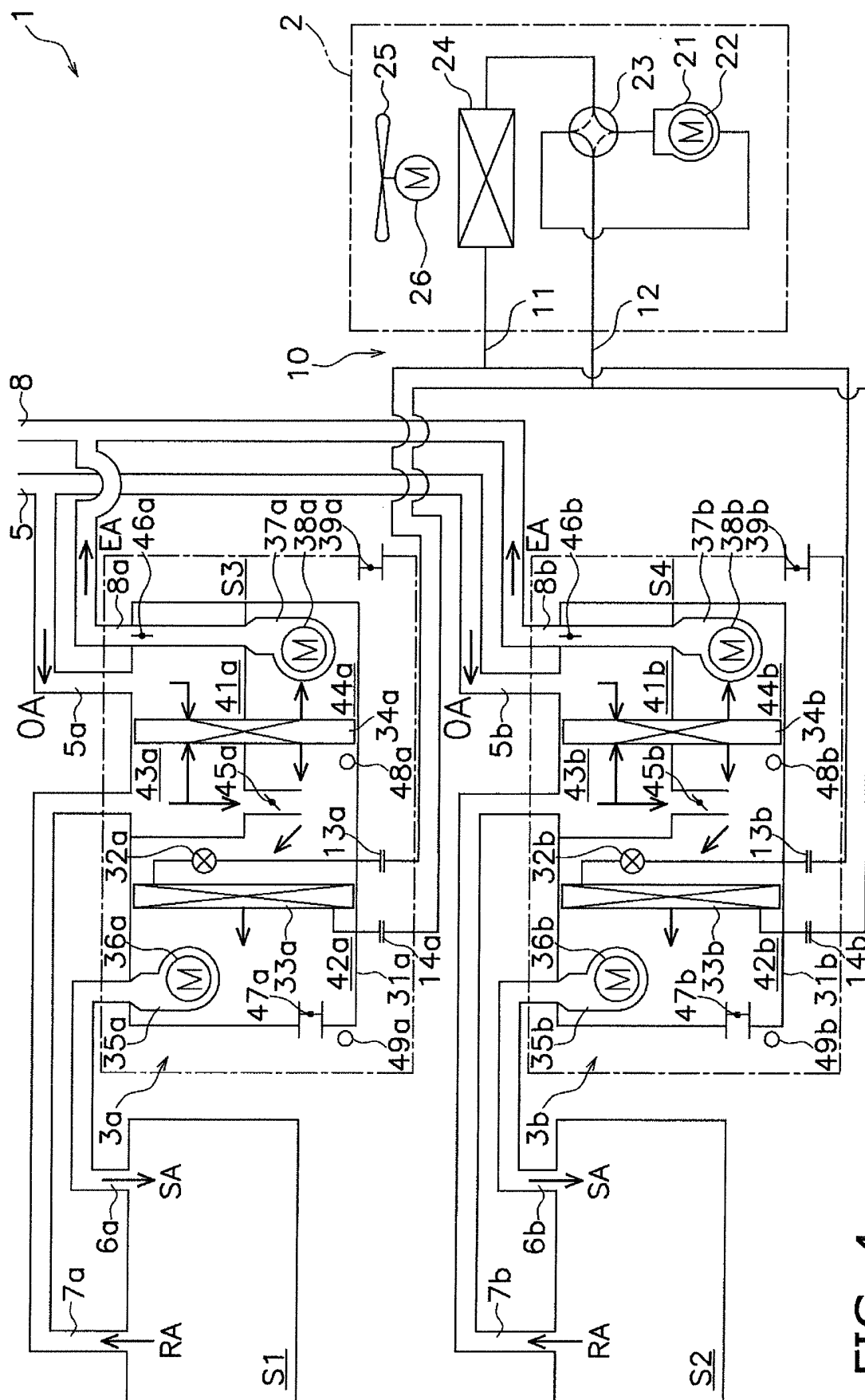


FIG. 4

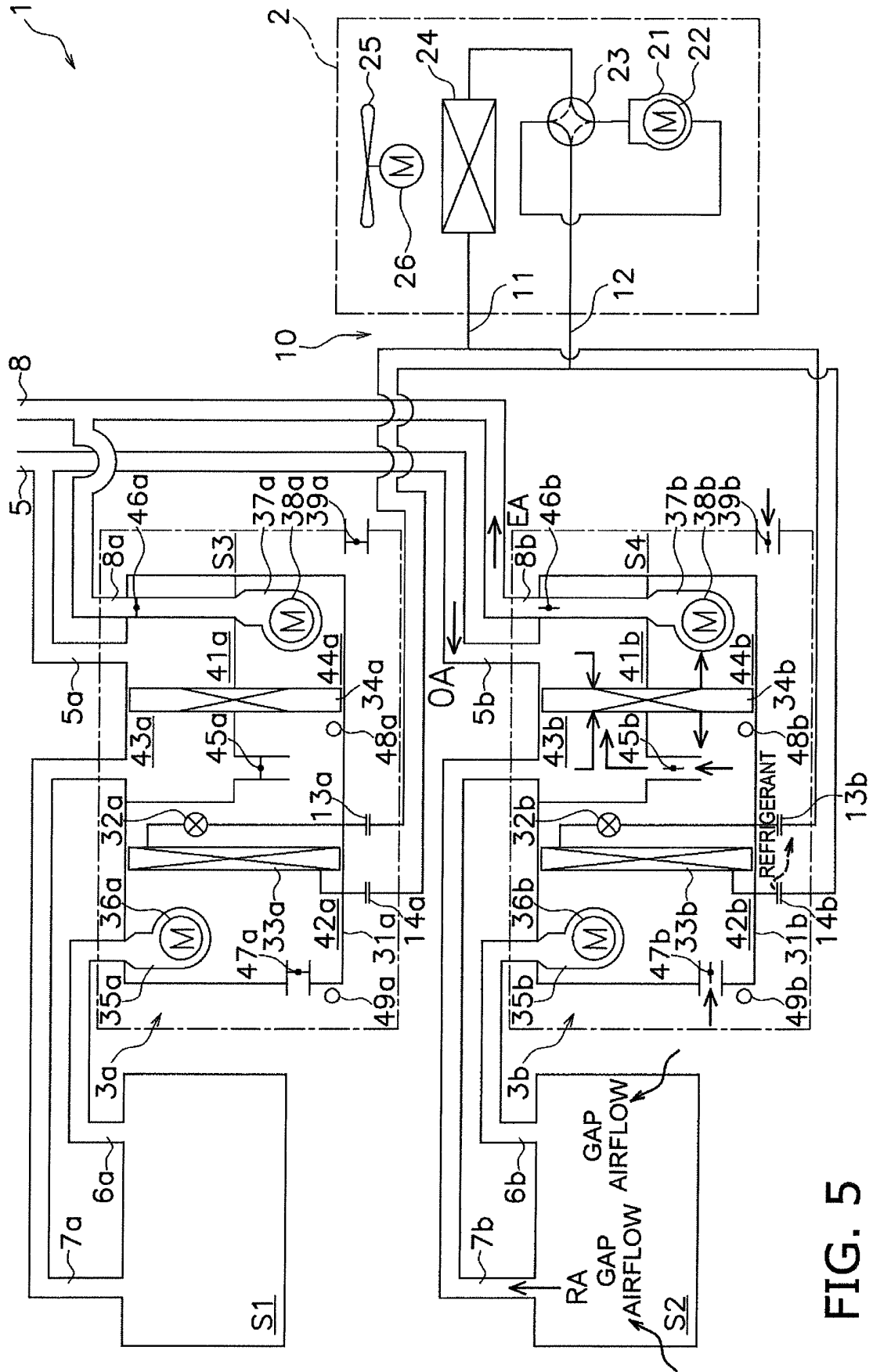


FIG. 5

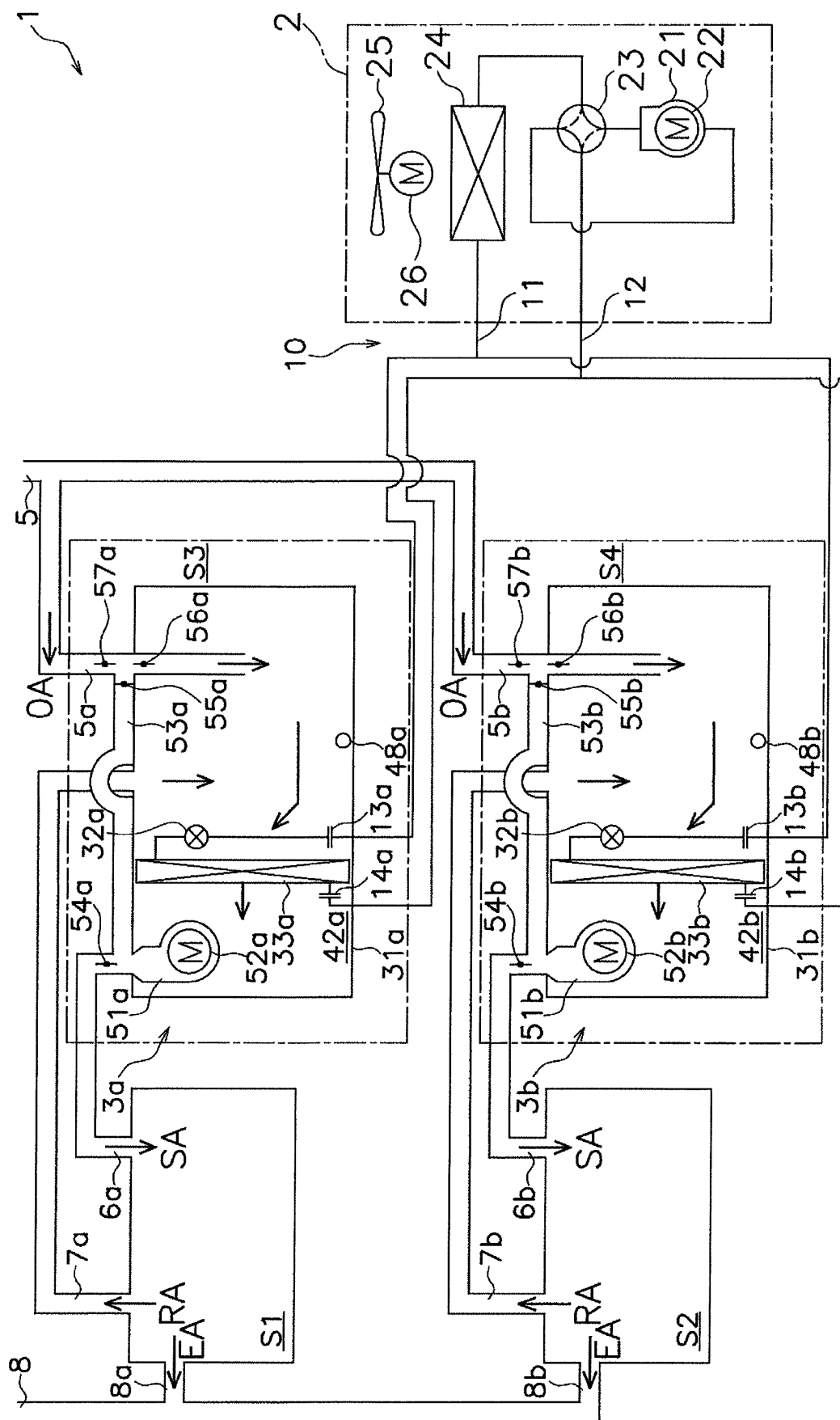


FIG. 6

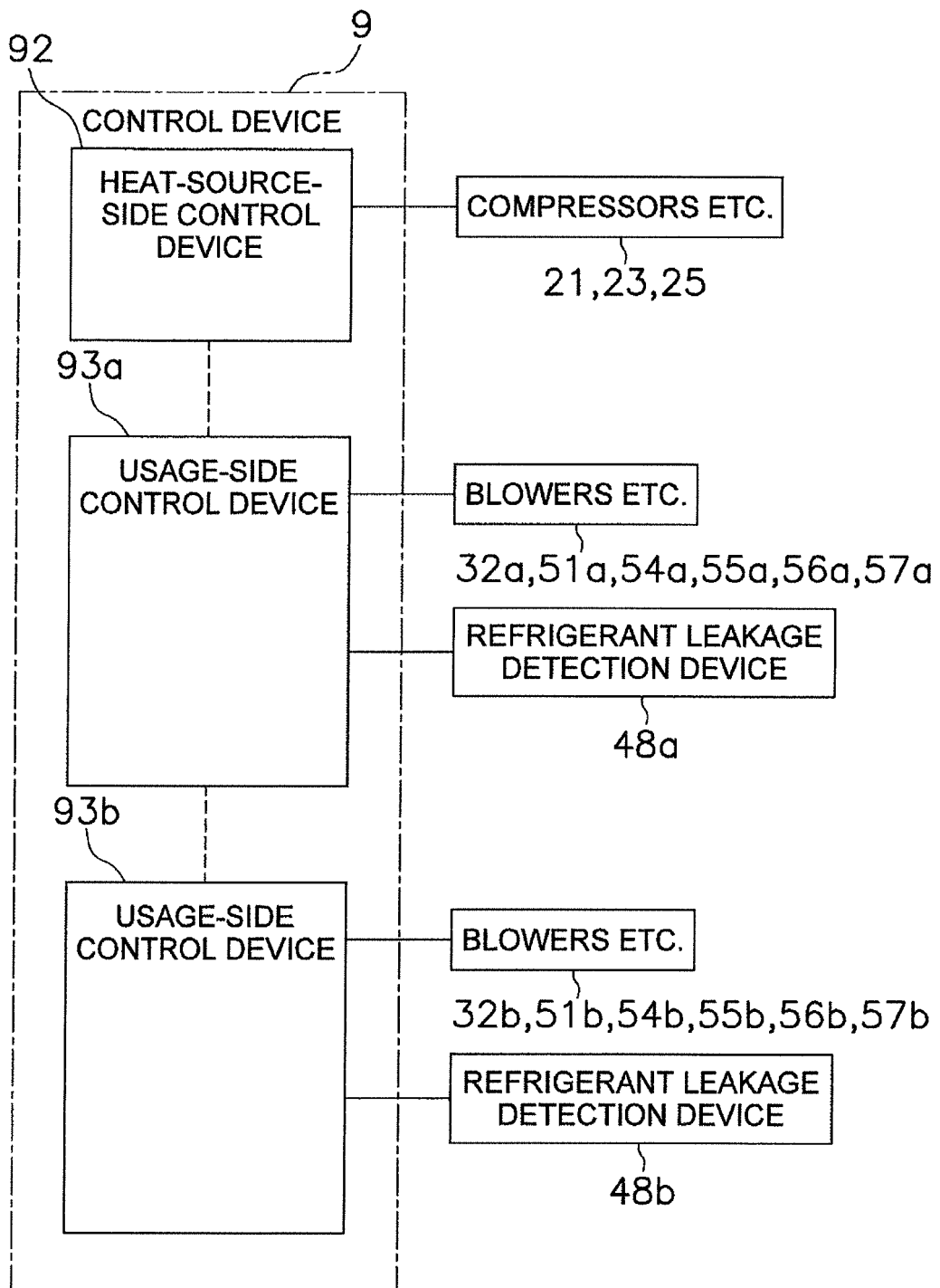


FIG. 7

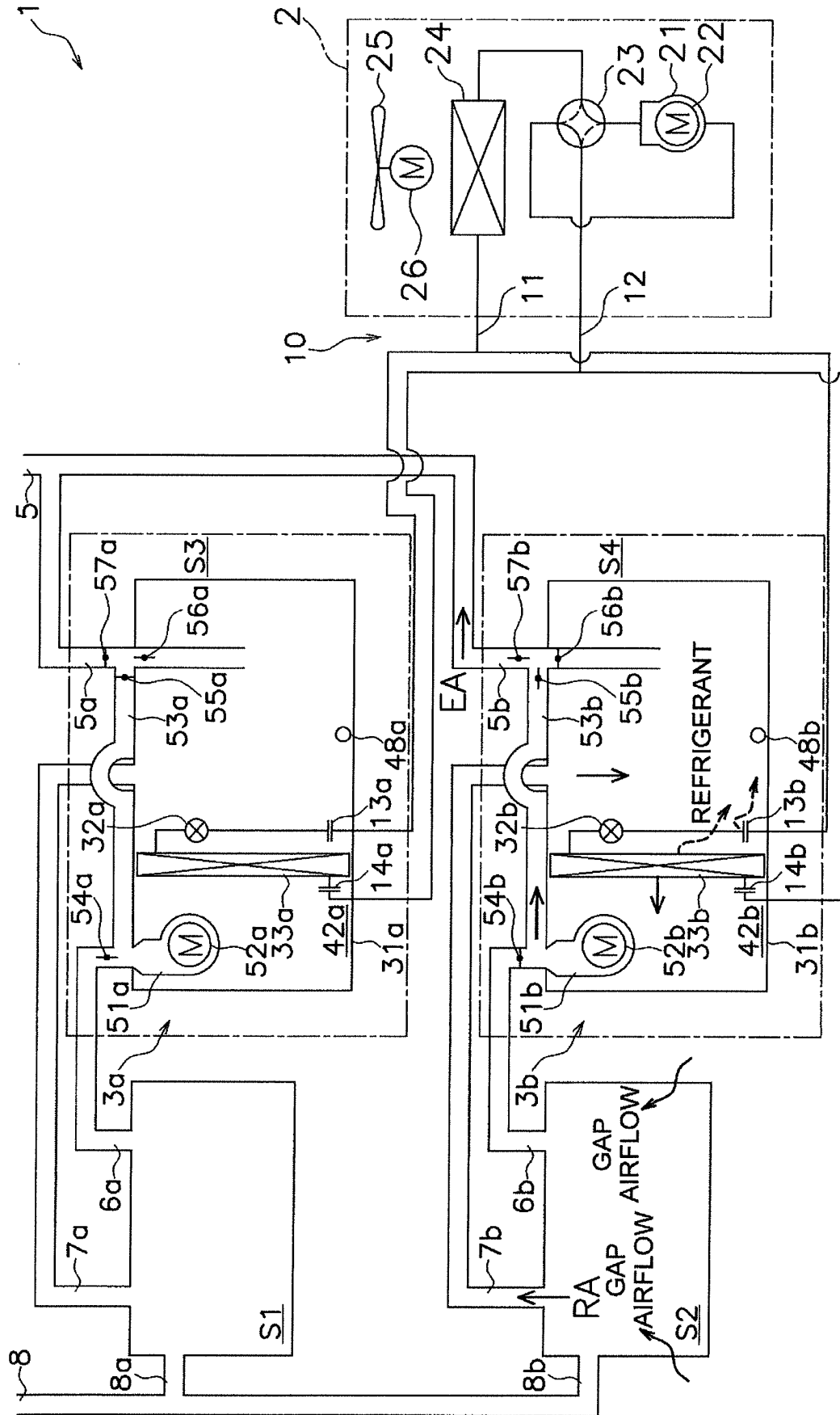


FIG. 8

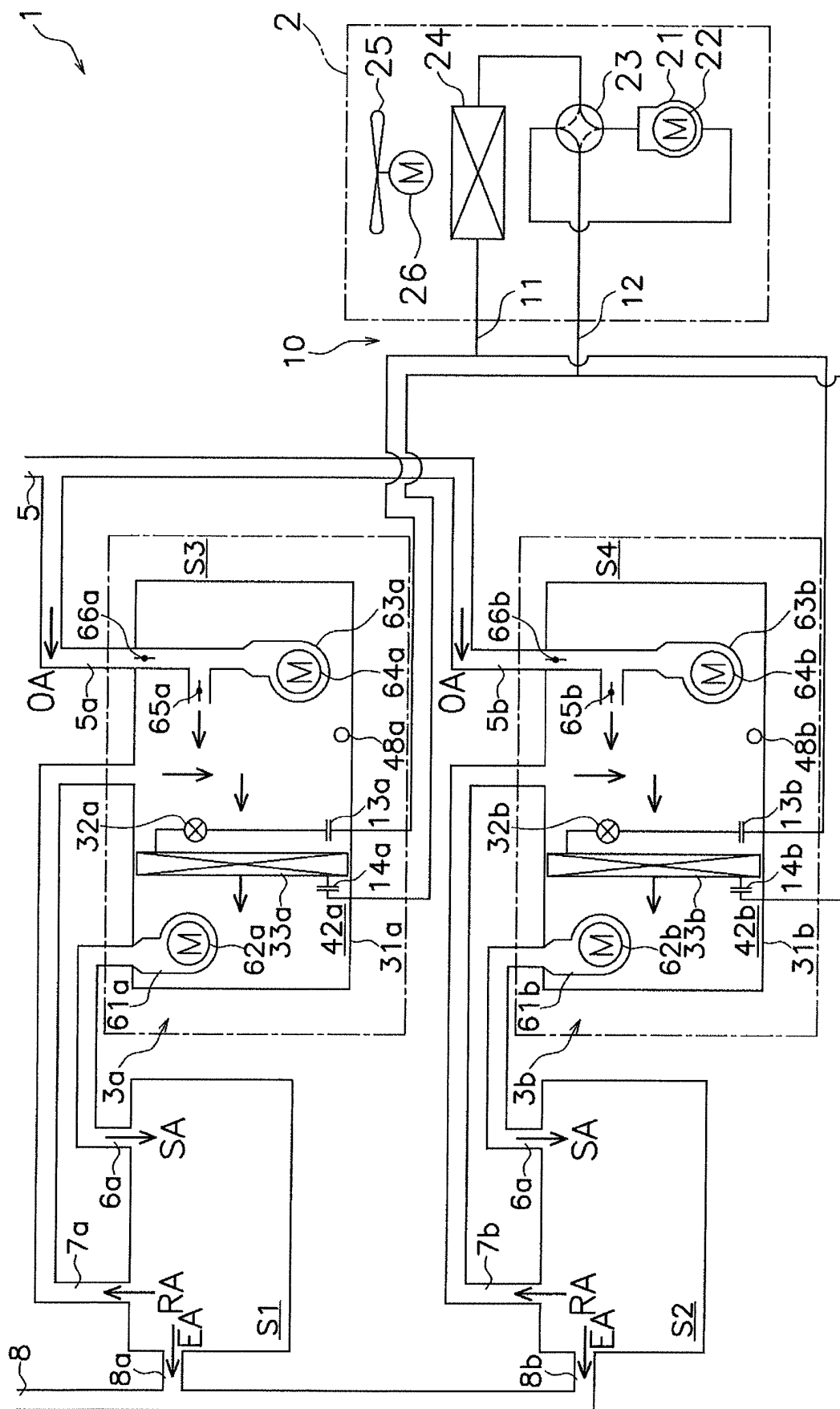


FIG. 9

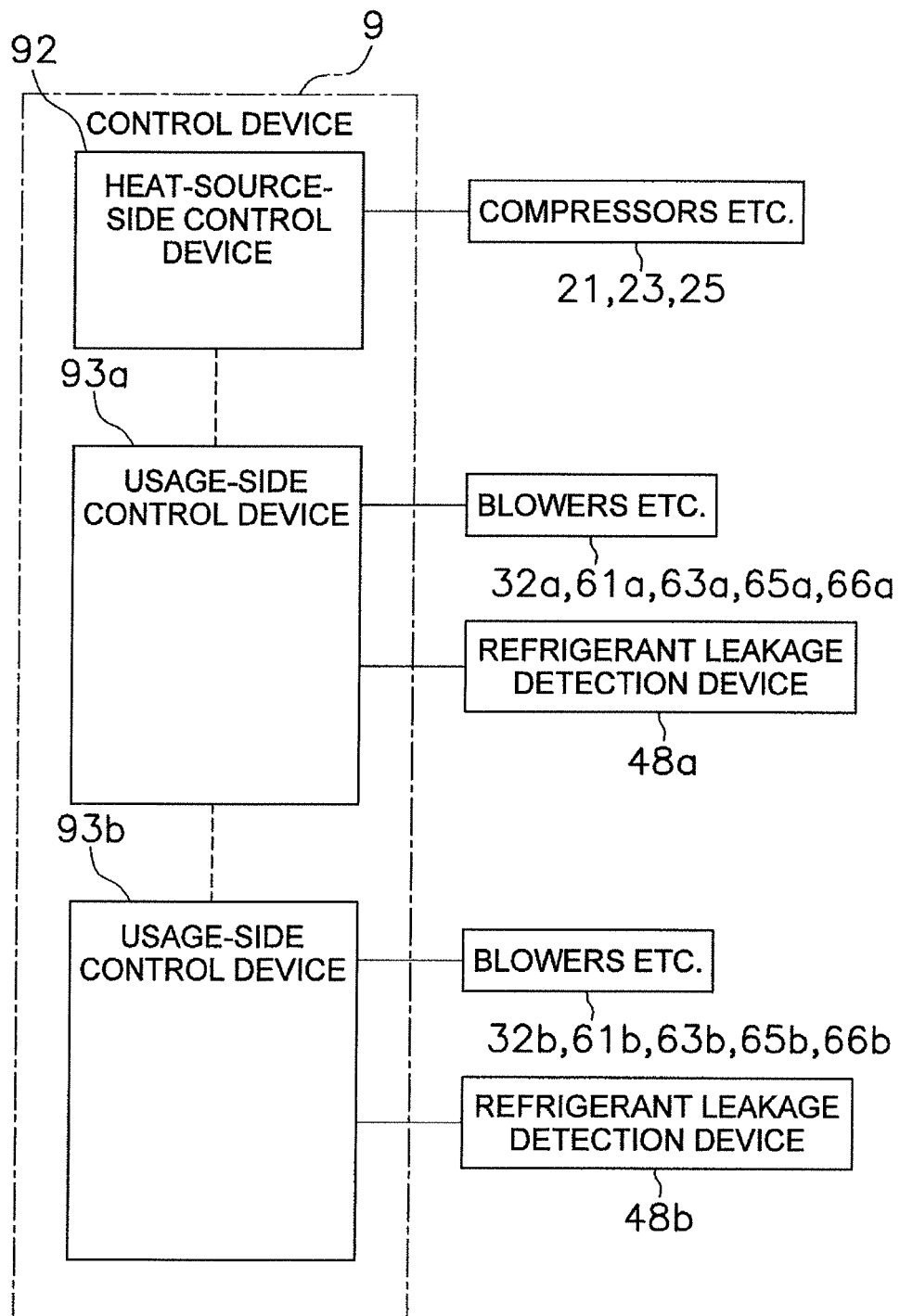


FIG. 10

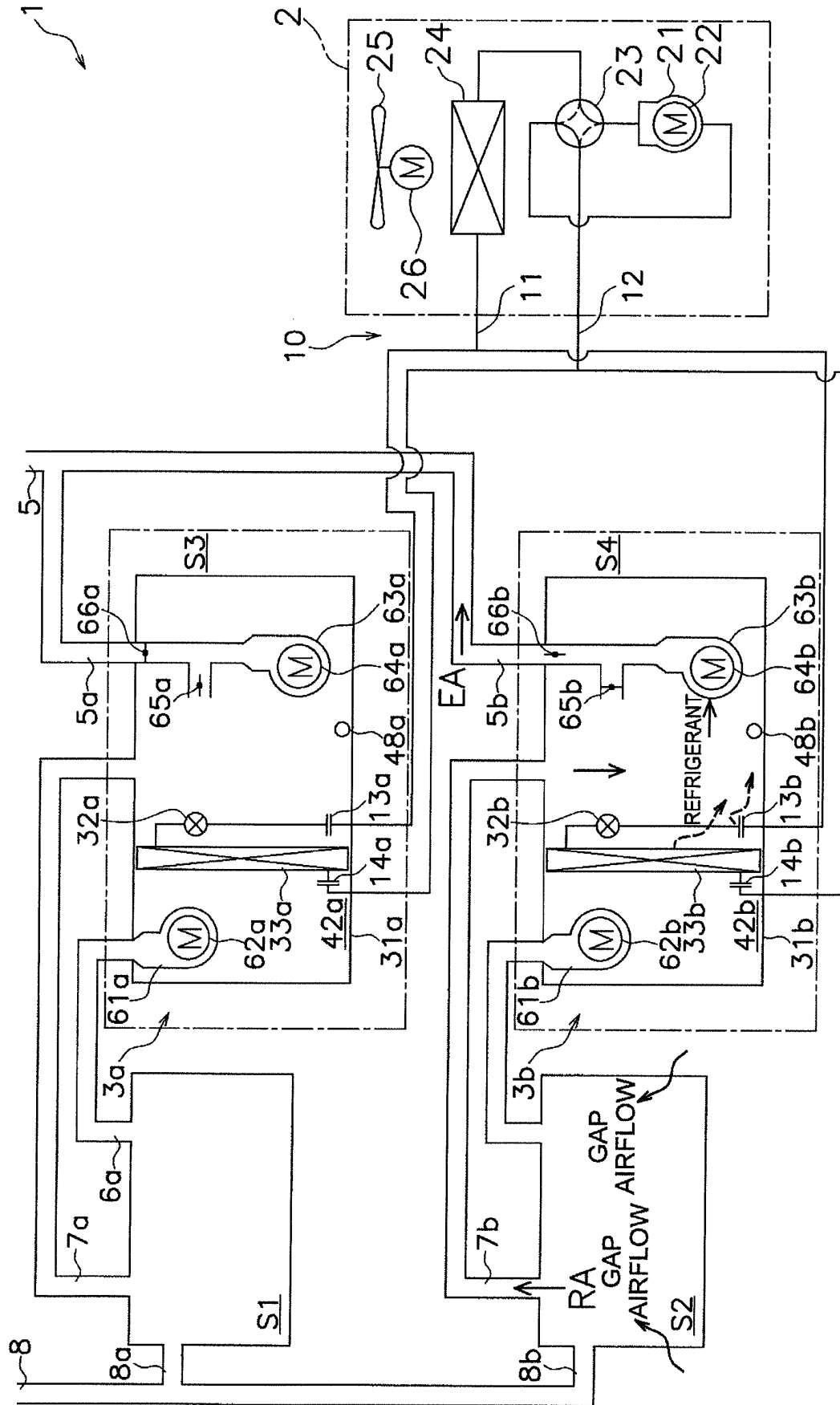


FIG. 11

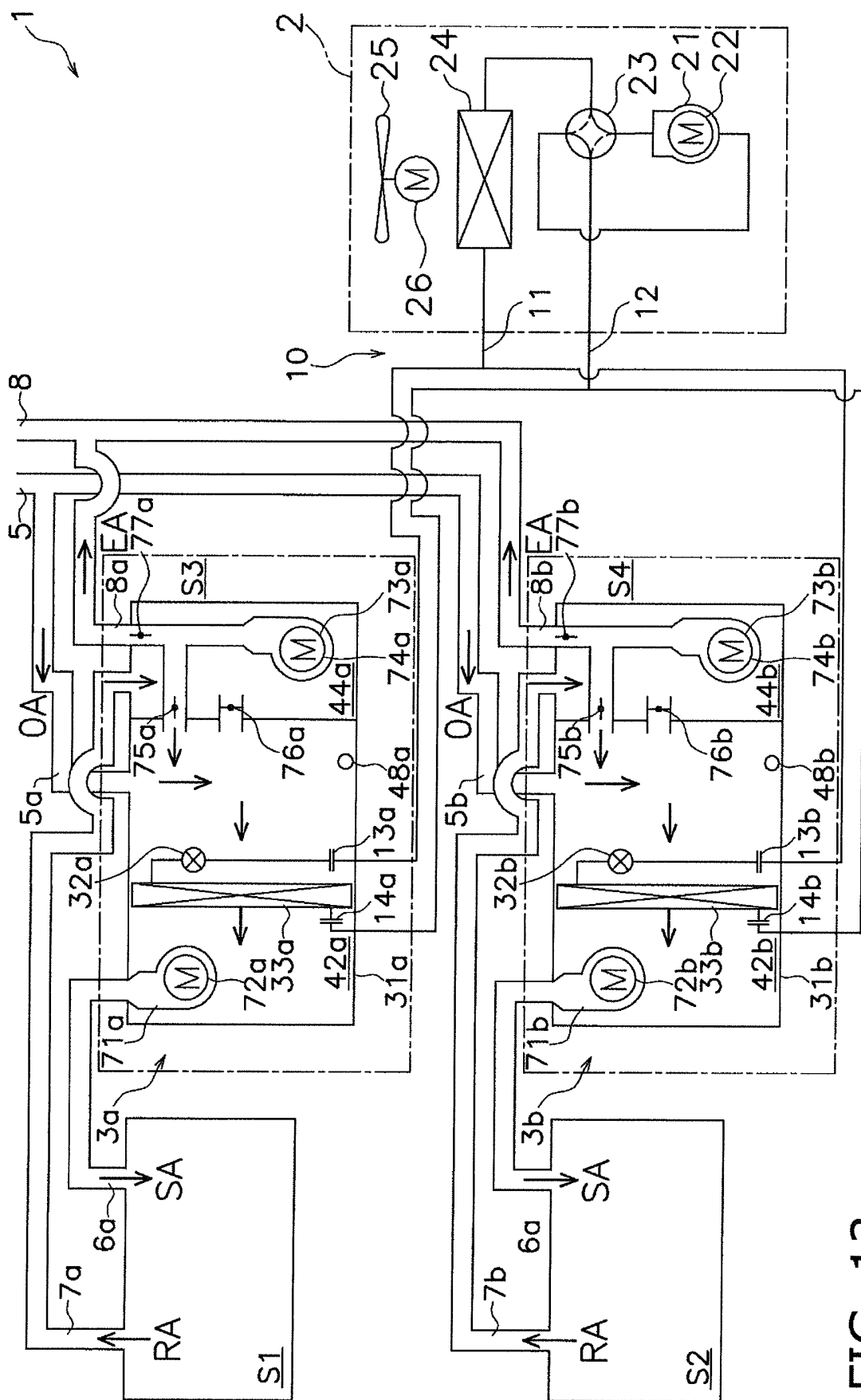


FIG. 12

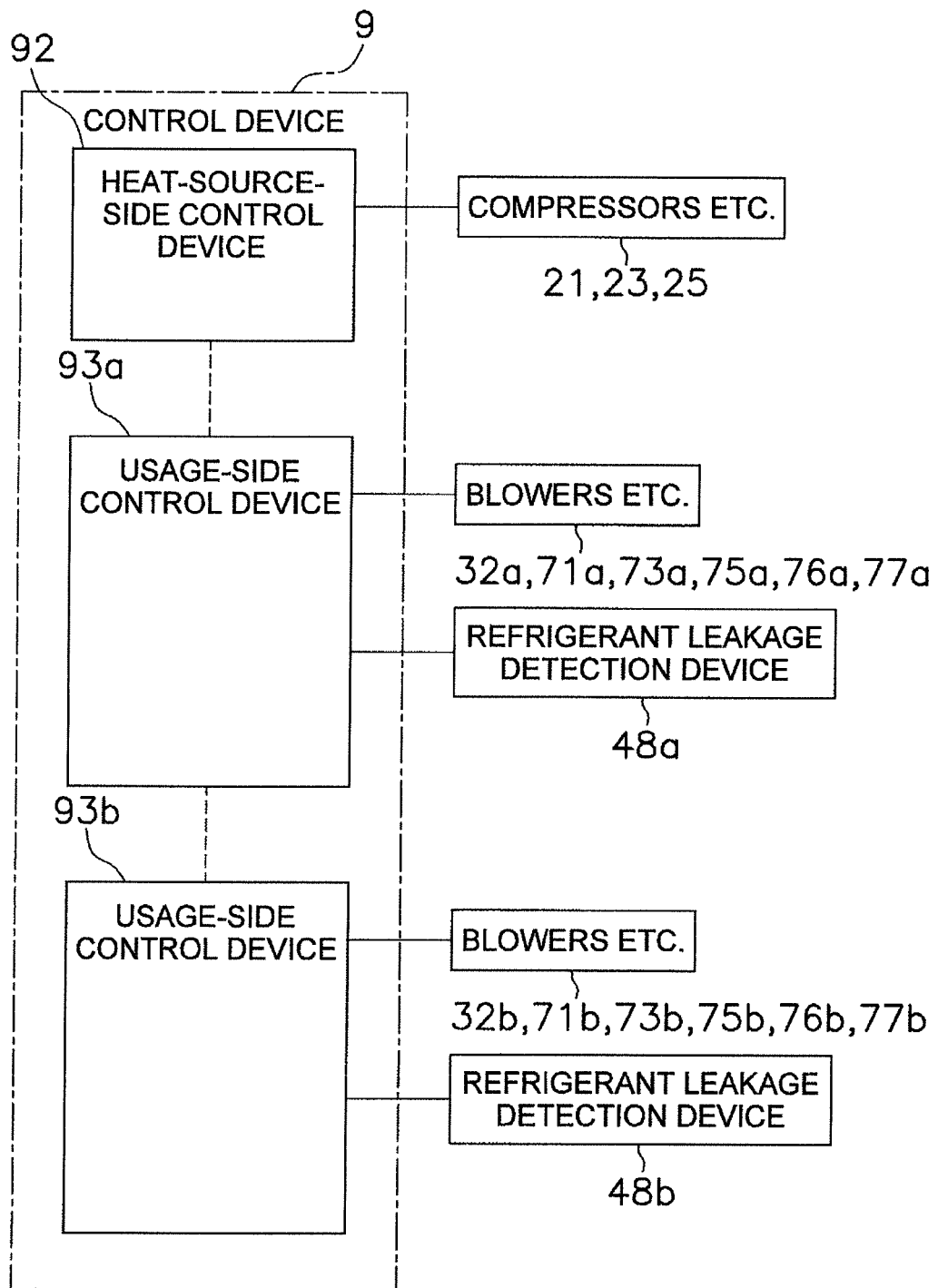


FIG. 13

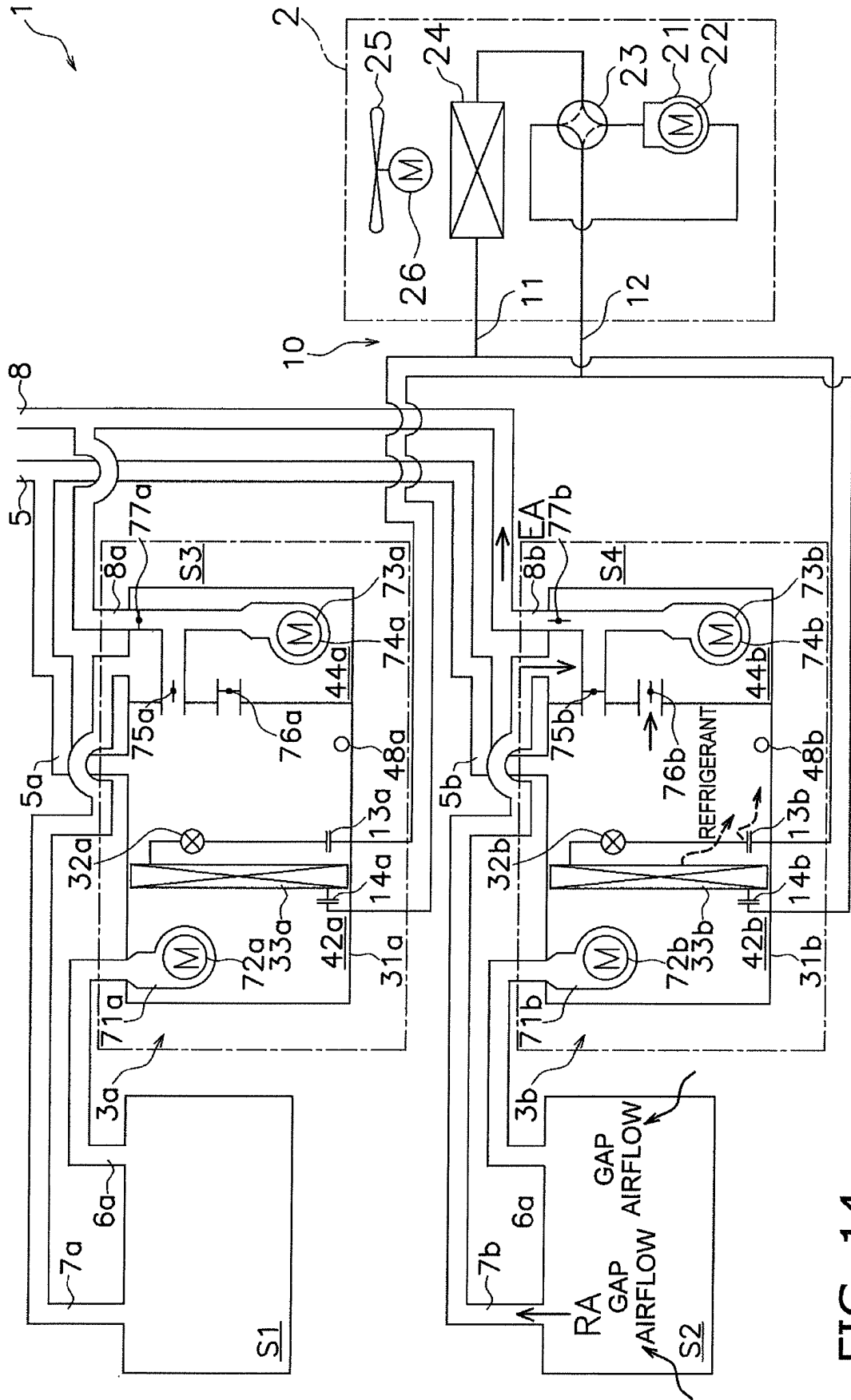


FIG. 14

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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